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Unmedicated
Boric, 10%—15%
Carbolic, 5%—6%
Iodoform, 4%—5%
Picric, 1½%—2%
Sal Alembroth, ¾%—1%
Sublimate, 1%—15%
Double Cyanide, 2%—3%
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CUPAL NEWS

JANUARY 7, 1928.


The Sign of

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RED RING
EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
 WITH
GLYCERINE & HYPOPHOSPHITES

A "RED RING" LINE — YOUR SAFEGUARD

1/3	2/3	4/3	7/6
10/-	18/-	34/-	60/-

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When our
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The sales of
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During 1927 increased
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The public demand



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FREE

NO
make
teeth
in
9 days!

BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN STARTS

JAN 16TH

This will be a wonderful day for all chemists. It will be a day upon which thousands upon thousands of people will be talking about the "New way to clean teeth," and buying a tube just to try New Mix. And this tube will convince them that New Mix is the greatest advance ever made in cleaning and safeguarding the teeth.

The combined circulations (all insertions) of the papers in which New Mix advertisements regularly appear exceeds
52,000,000.

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

NO DRUGS

The new way
to clean
teeth

NEW MIX in word and fact will soon be "in everybody's mouth."

Maw's Page

Let Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp tell its own story

Take the free demonstration lamp supplied, stand it on your counter and let it fill the air with the clean, soothing, antiseptic vapour of Aero-Cotarol. It will tell its own story.

It speaks of its simplicity and safety, of its ability to work constantly and to give continuous relief without any attention beyond refilling.

And your demonstration lamp costs you nothing. It is supplied free with an initial order for Maw's Drip-Feed Lamps and Aero-Cotarol Vaporant to the wholesale value of not less than 30/-.

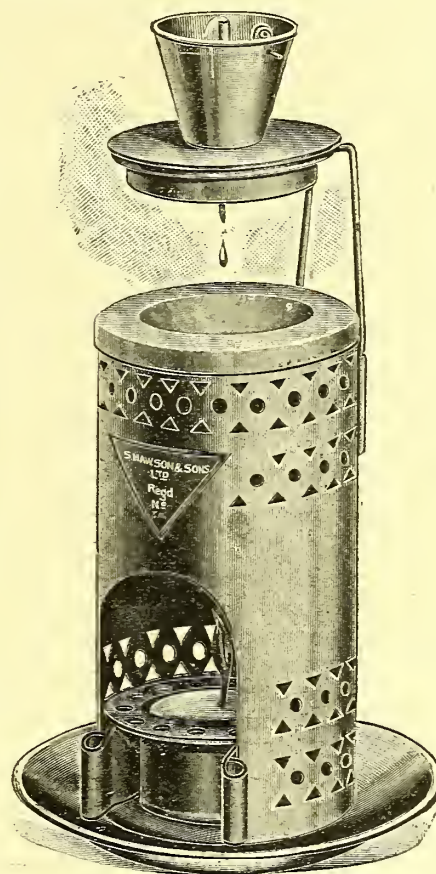
Make the most of the opportunity the Winter's worst months offer you. Send your order for Drip-Feed Lamps without delay and start your demonstration lamp going at once.

Remember you render your customer a valuable service when you sell a Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp.

PRICES.		Wholesale.	Retail.
Drip-Feed Lamp	-	20/- doz.	} 2/6 each
3 doz. lots	-	19/- "	
Aero-Cotarol—			
Large size	-	18/- "	2/3 bottle
Small size	-	10/- "	1/3 "

Night Lights specially suitable for the Drip-Feed Lamp.
In boxes of 6 - - - per dozen boxes, 6/-

Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp is protected by
Patents Nos. 170463 and 12483-24.



S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



No use trying to sell with the Shutters up!—

If you were a retailer you would not think of commencing to-day's business with the shutters on your front windows. You would get them down quickly—intimating that you were ready with the goods to sell to every interested "passer-by."

The manufacturer's shop window is the newspaper press. If you make an article that is value for money—brand it, advertise it, otherwise you are trading with the shutters up. And shutters always suggest mystery and make for distrust. Make the public believe in your goods by letting them "see" them in the columns of the newspaper press.

The "NEWS OF THE WORLD" is the universal shop window. With its weekly sale of nearly 4,000,000 copies it provides a "frontage" throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles. Twelve million people look into it each week—and on the basis of its sales alone it costs you as little as 3d. to attract a thousand of them to a display of what you may have to sell.



Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Empire Marketing Board, writes to say that:—

"There is no finer medium for a certain class of advertiser than the 'NEWS OF THE WORLD.' I am glad to say that in the last eighteen months our own business with your paper has increased greatly, and I believe that in the months to come it will go up and up and up."

Here is evidence of one who has done so much to create a shop window for our Empire's goods.

*Why not discuss your selling proposition
with the Advertisement Manager of the*

NEWS OF THE WORLD

BOUVERIE STREET
LONDON - - E.C.4

[illegible]

Coaxing your Customers with Chin Comfort

Gibbs new advertising sells, not shaves,
but the pleasure and smooth comfort the
use of Gibbs Shaving Cream ensures.

Your customers will read this advertising which will be seen by Britain's entire shaving population. Therefore, use Gibbs Display Material to link up with the advertising campaign.

If you have not already had details, write to-day for illustrated leaflet showing the wide range of showcards available. Ask, too, for details of our sample offer of Shaving Cream and Sticks.

Re-order now if your Gibbs Shaving Cream or Stick stocks are low. You'll need a good supply to meet the new demand.

shaving population. Display Material to link up with the advertising campaign.

a good supply to meet

Gibbs Shaving Cream

The Cream of Shaves

that behind the Razor

Gibbs

The Cream of Shave

Beard off— comforting Cold Cream on —in one move

Gibbs SHAVING CREAM

The Cream of Shave

17 and 1/2 per tube

How it outgrows—Gibbs Shaving Cream lather, soon in 20 seconds the weight of the cream is on the razor, instead of water bubbles. Lathering the beard, every hair is reached for the hair, the hair is not cut, but is so soft that it falls out. So it is the reason the Cold Cream is so soft that it falls out.

And in the second the Cold Cream is so soft that it falls out, and is ready for the hair.

So, when the razor is on the beard, the hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out. So, when the razor is on the beard, the hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out.

SAMPLE OFFER

Try this and you will know

17 and 1/2 per tube

The 'after-feeling' is the test of a Shaving Cream

How is your face after shaving? Is it ready to smile or has it the uncomfortable feeling? Is it so soft, smooth, or does the cold breeze bring the red heat back from the face? The answer is the test of a Shaving Cream.

Gibbs Shaving Cream gives you a face that is so soft, smooth, and comfortable. Every hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out. So, when the razor is on the beard, the hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out.

Gibbs SHAVING CREAM

The Cream of Shave

17 and 1/2 per tube

SAMPLE OFFER

Try this and you will know

17 and 1/2 per tube

Healing that shadows the shave

From the sharpness of razors will leave hundreds of minute abrasions. But when you use Gibbs Shaving Cream there is no after-shaving soreness. The cream is so soft, smooth, and comfortable. Every hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out. So, when the razor is on the beard, the hair is cut, and the hair is so soft that it falls out.

Gibbs SHAVING CREAM

The Cream of Shave

17 and 1/2 per tube

SAMPLE OFFER

Try this and you will know

17 and 1/2 per tube

Behind the Razor comes cool comfort

Gibbs SHAVING CREAM

The Cream of Shave

17 and 1/2 per tube

SAMPLE OFFER

Try this and you will know

17 and 1/2 per tube

"BEES' SEEDS THAT GROW"

"Bees' Seeds that Grow" are always a good paying side-line and will be still more profitable during the coming season because of the big boost they are getting.

£2,000 in Cash Prizes

is being offered, and will be awarded, to growers of Bees' Seeds.
Ten per Cent. of the Prize Money—or about

£200 WILL GO TO SHOPKEEPERS

The prizes range from £400. Should you be fortunate enough to sell the 1st prize winning packet, a cheque for £40 would be sent to you. There is no doubt, whatever, but that this National Prize Scheme will tremendously increase sales. The public will want to buy their seeds locally. If there is not already a *Bees' Agent* in your locality—make sure that YOURS is the first application.

NO LOSSES—PROFITS GUARANTEED

By virtue of an agreement which you are asked to enter into with Bees Ltd. you are guaranteed against loss. Bees Ltd. not only permit you to return seeds unsold at the end of the season—they insist upon you doing so before a certain date. The generous allowance which is made for seeds returned forms a welcome addition to the profit already made.

Flower & Vegetable Seeds of Highest Quality in 1d., 3d. and 6d. Packets,

including all the kinds that the amateur gardener is likely to want.

"Bees' Seeds that Grow"

will realise for you a higher percentage of profit than any other Brand of Seeds on the market.

REMEMBER! NO LOSSES

Write for agency terms on your note heading. If at all possible Bees Ltd. will be glad to give you the first opportunity in your locality.

Bees Ltd

175z Mill Street, LIVERPOOL

Immediate
Application
is Advisable

**DISPLAY
BOXES**
Free with a
Complete
Outfit
of Seeds from

£3 : 0 : 0

Do it Now—
Lest you forget





All the winners for WINTER WINDOWS

Items.

P.K.L. (PAIN KILLING LINIMENT)

CREAM EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL.

"DISPELLO" CATARRH SNUFF.

GINGER WINE ESSENCE—makes 10 gallons of non-alcoholic wine.

Window Offers.

A realistic plaster cast model, true-to-life colouring, 22 inches high. Free with 6 dozen, or a topical Loud Speaker Wireless Window Display, Complete with "Aerial" and "lead in."

Ayrton's famous "Fisherman with Cod" model, 26 inches high, oil painted in natural colours, or Lighthouse Model with Simulation Rays—can be used with flashing lamp. Either model free with 1 gross.

Complete Window Display. "The Question Is?" consisting of centrepiece and surrounds with streamers.

New cut-out showcards printed in 3 colours.

Prices*

per doz. 12/-, per gross 144/-.
Bonus of 6 bottles with each 6 dozen ordered and *pro rata* upwards.

Size oz.	25%	33 1/3%	Fleet Carton
4	7/3	7/6	9/-
6	9/3	9/6	11/-
8	11/-	11/6	13/3
12	14/-	14/9	17/-
16	16/-	17/6	20/-
24	22/3	24/-	..

Name and address on 3 dozen or more.

per dozen 4/6
6 dozen @ 4/3
12 dozen @ 4/-
In cut-out Display outers.

per dozen 6/6
6 dozen @ 6/3
12 dozen @ 6/-
Own name on 3 dozen or more.

* Special Quotations for Irish Free State and Overseas Markets.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.
—LIVERPOOL, ENG.—

SASSO OLIVE OIL

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY NOW AVAILABLE

THE Public to-day demands an Olive Oil produced and packed by a firm of noted repute.

Messrs. P. Sasso & Figli, of Oneglia, Italy, are the largest producers in existence, having a world-wide reputation for quality. During the past twelve months they have sold 70 million pints of Olive Oil.

SASSO ADVERTISING is making the Public more critical of Olive Oil. It is teaching them to appreciate the perfectly regular quality of this excellent Olive Oil. During the coming season a specially intensive advertising campaign is being launched.

The attractive bottle is of Imperial measure, which is the only measure that the Public understands, and is at least 34% more than so-called Reputed measure.

In addition to these advantages, SASSO OLIVE OIL can compete in price with any other good brand on the market.

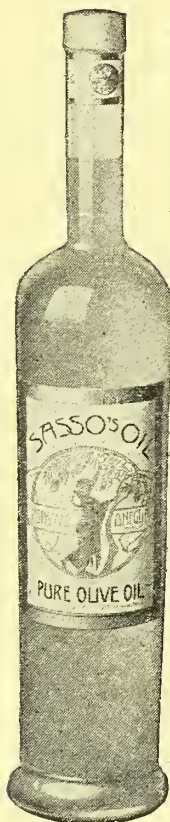
Write for new Season's samples and prices, and make your contracts now at reduced prices.

Producers:

P. SASSO & FIGLI,
ONEGLIA, ITALY.

Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.





This effective showstand is available on special terms to Chemists ordering "Emulsion" Pastilles. It measures 3 feet high without the flag-staff, and 55 inches wide when extended. No passer-by could fail to see and to appreciate the striking display which can be readily set out with the aid of a show jar, display outers and circular price cards as illustrated.

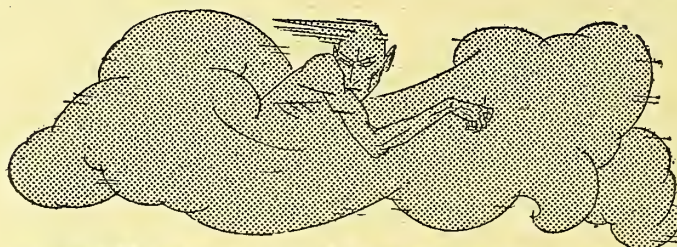
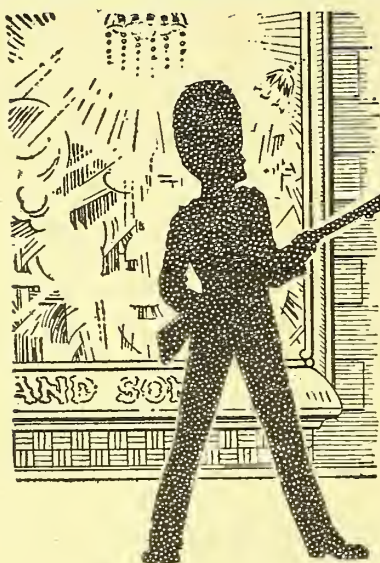
Full particulars on request.

To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/204

COPYRIGHT



Guard your windows against steam

Keep your windows free from steam by using Steamo. Having cleaned your windows, take a tin of Steamo and a soft cloth, and cover the whole of the inside surface of the windows with Steamo. Apply it sparingly, just rub it on and leave it on. Steam cannot cling to windows to which Steamo has been applied.

Send to Reckitt & Sons Ltd., Hull, for a free sample tin and apply this simple test:

Rub a little Steamo on a portion of a window then breathe on the glass. Where Steamo has been applied, the glass will remain perfectly clear.

Steamo is
sold by
Grocers and
Stores in 1/-
and 2/- tins

STEAMO

PREVENTS STEAMY WINDOWS



RECKITT AND SONS LTD., HULL AND LONDON

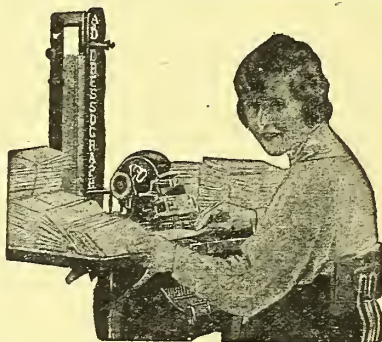
More Work! No more Stuff!!

- only the Addressograph

TRADE MARK
PRINTS FROM TYPE

installed!!!

The employment of Labour-saving devices does not necessarily mean the discharge of staff. It does mean, however, the elimination of waste effort and the more efficient handling of the work for which the machine is constructed. In does mean, in the case of the ADDRESSOGRAPH, that one clerk can do as much work as fifteen without the possibility of error



or omission where it is a question of name and address writing, or the writing up of Wages and Dividend forms, heading and dating Monthly Accounts, addressing Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards, Price Lists, etc., etc. The ADDRESSOGRAPH does help to promote sales and increase turnover. Try it FREE—NO OBLIGATION!

ADDRESSOGRAPH LIMITED

47 GRANGE ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10

'Phone : Regent 6565.

Showrooms : 79 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

'Phone : Willesden 1330.



A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO YOU

PROSPERITY is made up of several things, of which perhaps the chief is that acumen which leads you to seize opportunities.

Roboleine

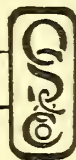
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

gained the confidence of the Medical Profession 20 years ago. To-day it is gaining the confidence of the great Public. It is an ethical product, honestly advertised every week in every year. Seize the opportunity: display and recommend it and you will go far to realize the wish we both express.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action

O. & S.



**"REIGATE" brand
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS**

LEMON OIL

*Imported direct from the best orchards in Sicily after
a personal tour of inspection by our own experts.*

**White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.**



Chemical Works "Flora"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES,
soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

CARNATION 233
EAU DE COLOGNE 375
EAU DE COLOGNE 1926
JASMIN 50
JASMIN
JASMIN 1137
JOCKEY CLUB 258
LILAC 151
LILY OF THE VALLEY C.H.
ROSE 2565
VIOLET A
VIOLET B 256
WALLFLOWER 234

We recommend these on account of their strength
and cheap price.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

A new Nildé sifter box

(HANDBAG SIZE)

Modernised and improved, this extra flat
sifter box with puff is of new design out-
side and in, leak-proof, and the powder
cannot patch or break. It contains as
much powder as the well-known red and
gold striped box, perfumed with our new
creation, l'Ille Heureuse.

33 1/3%

discount off
selling price.

In 7 shades :—
rachel, naturelle,
ocre rosé, rose,
basanée,
indienne,
blanche.

1/-

P.A.T.A.



Distributed in
the U.K. by **BROOKS & Warburton, LTD.**
40-42 LEXINGTON STREET, W.1.



To our esteemed Clients

WE thank you for your co-operation during the recent Christmas Season, and we are delighted to learn from so many of you that your sales of HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY lines were so satisfactory.

The combination of our advertising and your window and counter displays has been to our mutual advantage. Our lines are becoming increasingly popular. We should like to suggest to those who do not regularly place HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY Preparations on display that if they will let them be seen sales will appreciably increase. Why not give this a trial?

We can help you with attractive show material.

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD.
LARDEN ROAD, LONDON, W.3

'Phone : CHISWICK 1525. Telegrams : Pariparfun, Act, London.



SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD. SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

SPURWAY'S BATH COLOGNE

A High-grade Iso-Cologne in which only the finest Natural Floral Essences are incorporated.

The effect in the bath or toilet water is equal to the best Colognes made with rectified spirit.

**ONLY THE BEST NATURAL
OIL OF NEROLI IS USED.**

The "Get-Up" is highly artistic.

PRICES:

Size 1 11/- per dozen.

Size 3 30/- " "

**This is the only preparation
we send out in which Iso-
propyl Alcohol is used.**

**SPURWAY ET CIE
LIMITED**

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories and Distilleries:
Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.

Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.
KINGSTON (ONTARIO).



Shingled Heads Need More Shampoos

Here is a range of Shampoo Powders—showing you an unusual profit—made by a firm that specialises in scientifically compounded preparations for the hair. These Shampoos have been used for years in a Bond Street Hairdressing Salon, yet they retail at little more than half the usual price for a good shampoo.

Shampoo Powders are a profitable and quick-selling line now that shingled heads are in the majority, for shingled hair needs regular and frequent washing to keep it in condition. And these Shampoos are so exceptionally good and reliable that customers come back for them again and again. They bring you both profit and goodwill.

	Retail Price	Net Wholesale Price
Stewart's Hairtone Shampoo Powder..	3d. each or 1/6 for 7 sachets	12/- per dozen boxes of 7
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.		
Stewart's Goldentone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
A Camomile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifies.		
Stewart's Silvertone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.		
Stewart's Hennatone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
For brown hair—gives richness of tone.		
Stewart's Pinetone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.		

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

**NUCTONE
FOR GREY HAIR**

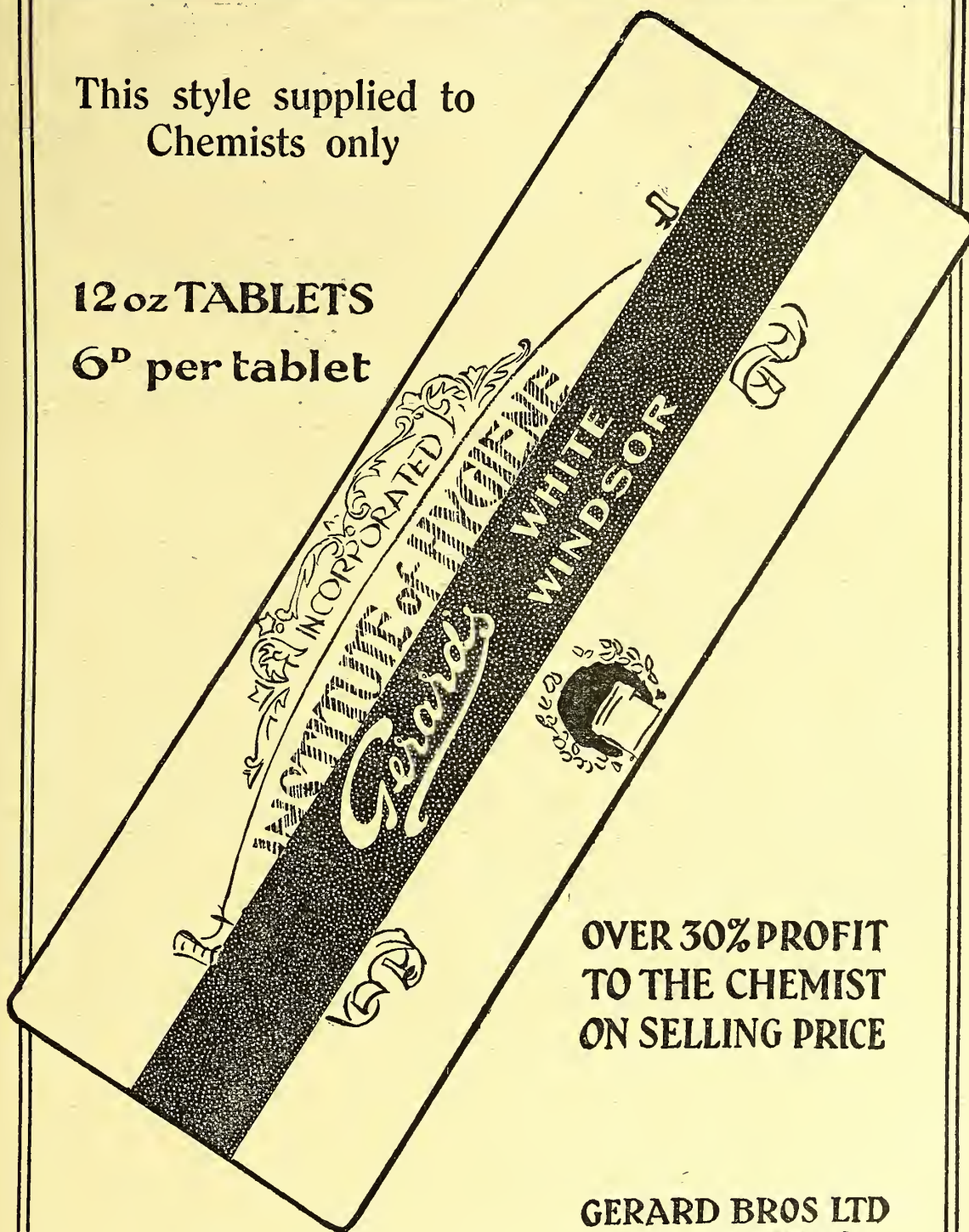
STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

This style supplied to
Chemists only

12 oz TABLETS
6^d per tablet



OVER 30% PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST
ON SELLING PRICE

GERARD BROS LTD
SOAP WORKS
NOTTINGHAM

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

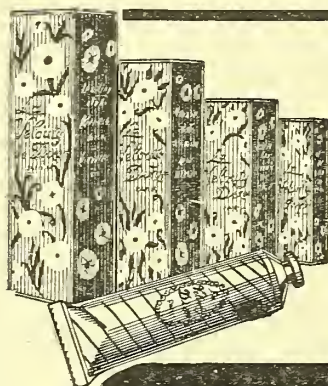
Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

37 GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON, W.C.1.



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS ..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for. Now on P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES:—			RETAIL
Full size pot	-	21/- dozen.	2/9
Super tube	-	22/- "	3/-
Large tube	-	14/- "	2/-
Medium tube	-	7/- "	1/-
Handbag tube	-	3/- "	6d.

Made in four shades: WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1.

We wish a Prosperous New Year to our Customers

**R. F. WHITE
& Co., Limited
Victoria Station
House
LONDON, S.W.1**

and offer—

A new line of Oval Bath Soap.

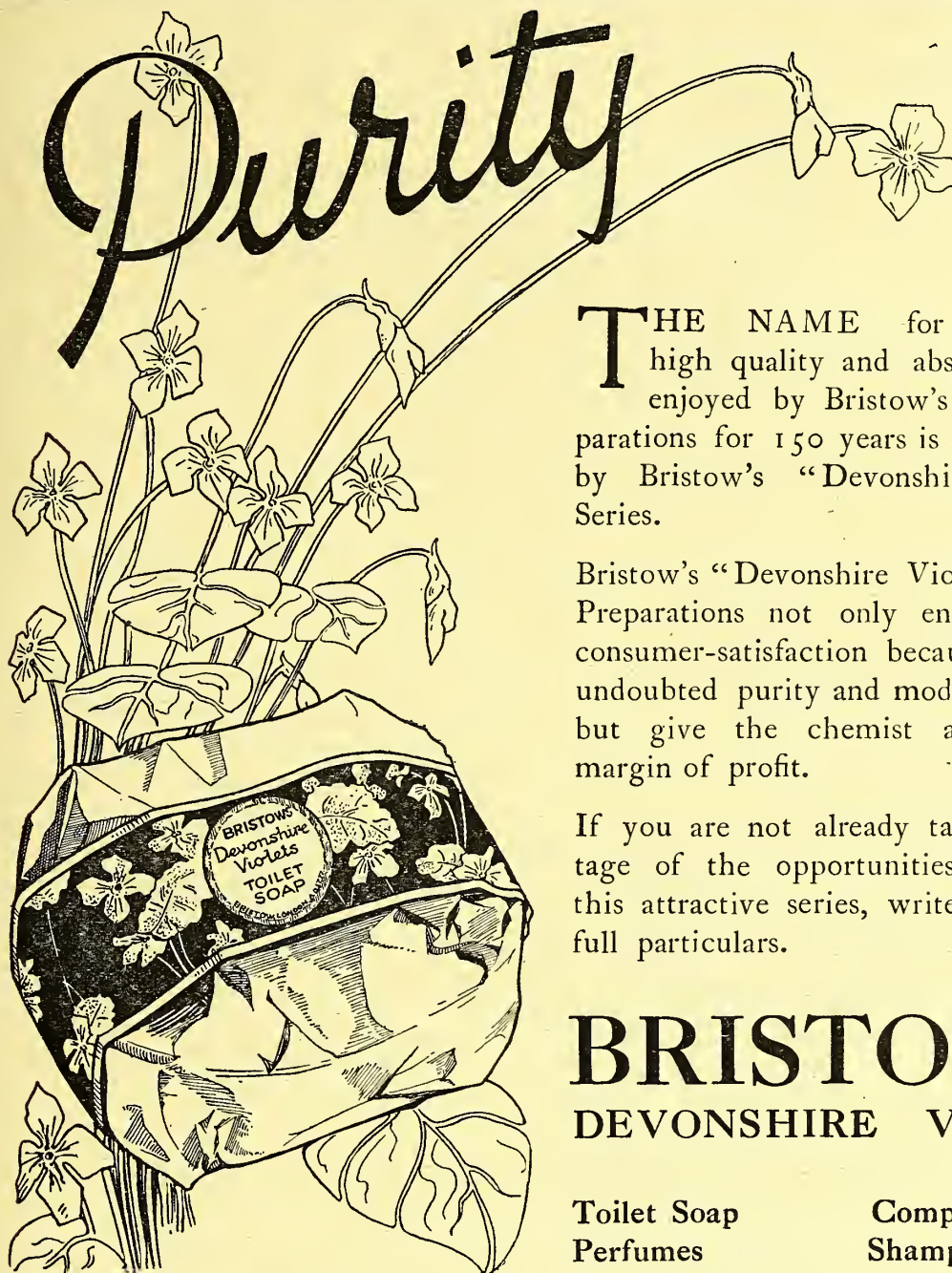
Packed in Elegant DOLLY DIMPLES wrappers.

Weight—3 tablets to the pound.

Price 60/- a gross. 2½% discount for cash in 14 days.

£2 Orders Carriage Paid in free cases.

Make more Profit by selling this soap all the year



BRISTOW'S
Devonshire Violets
TOILET SOAP

Daintily wrapped and
 packed. Three Tablets
 to the Box.

THE NAME for consistent high quality and absolute purity enjoyed by Bristow's Toilet Preparations for 150 years is fully upheld by Bristow's "Devonshire Violets" Series.

Bristow's "Devonshire Violets" Toilet Preparations not only ensure perfect consumer-satisfaction because of their undoubted purity and moderate prices, but give the chemist an excellent margin of profit.

If you are not already taking advantage of the opportunities offered by this attractive series, write to-day for full particulars.

BRISTOW'S
DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS

Toilet Soap
 Perfumes
 Face Cream
 Brilliantine

Compact Powder
 Shampoo Powder
 Bath Crystals
 Face Powder

Talcum Powder

T. F. BRISTOW & CO. LTD.
 Colindale, Hendon. N.W.9.



Have you placed your
order yet for

Superol

THE NEW BRITISH OLIVE OIL CASTILE SOAP

MADE WITH FINEST

CASTILIAN & ANDALUSIAN OLIVE OIL

by Fleurol (London) Ltd., a subsidiary of Thos. Hedley & Co.,
Ltd., the famous independent soap firm established nearly
a century?

Inauguration Bonus Scheme TERMINATES

for Trade - - - JANUARY 14th.

„ Public - - - FEBRUARY 25th.

FLEUROL (London) Ltd.

Sales Office (Directed by W. H. CALNAN): EATON ROW, S.W.1.

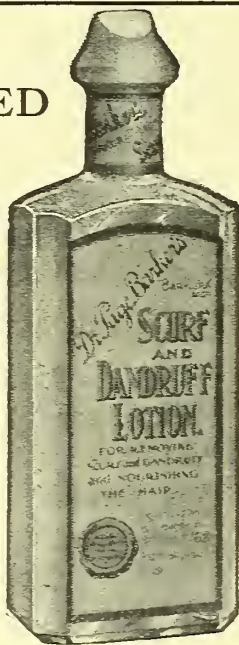
Every Bottle is GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr.
Page-Barker's Scurf
Lotion bears a positive
guarantee that it will eradicate
scurf or the purchase
price will be refunded. This
makes it the easiest to sell of
all hair and scalp specifics.
And the profit is handsome.

18/- per Doz.

Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen
you get three 2/6 bottles as
bonus, handsome metal show-
stand, and attractive
showcards.



Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

Thos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

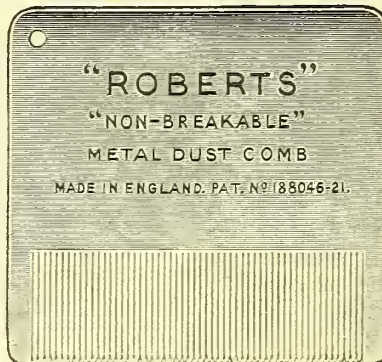
G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.



For
**SCURF,
NITS, Etc.,**

STOCK and SELL
the "Roberts Comb."
Highly recommended
by the

Ministry of Health.

Retail 1/6 each.
Wholesale 12 - doz.

Each Comb in an
envelope. Half dozen
Combs in a box.

Of all Wholesalers.
(Showcards available.)
Sole Manufacturers:

SACKERS,
13 Blackstock Road,
London, N.4.

There are more Customers for HINDS AS WELL AS MORE USES



There's many a woman who will buy Hinds and buy it gladly, who has little or no need for ordinary creams. And she uses far more of it than she would of many other creams.

She is the woman who works hard with her hands—the housewife. For comfort's sake, and to prevent sheer unsightliness, she must protect her hands against the ravages of harsh soap and water.

Powerful advertising is telling this woman that Hinds does that—millions of impressions in the leading national newspapers, and the leading women's papers—

Daily Mail
Daily Express
Daily Mirror
Daily Sketch
Star
Evening News

Woman & Home
Home Notes
Woman's World
Woman's Weekly
Modern Weekly
Woman's Pictorial

Goya Housekeeping

Just another reason why you sell *more* Hinds. The market is bigger in every way.

From all Wholesalers:

WRITE FOR SPECIAL DISPLAY TERMS.

LYSOL LIMITED, Raynes Park, S.W.20, Distributors.



HINDS

Honey & Almond

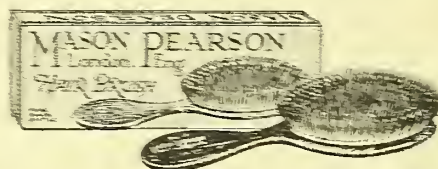
CREAM

The Season of Goodwill and Profitable Trade!

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade by laying in good stocks of the "MASON PEARSON." As a gift it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.

We have some pleasing and very attractive Showcards for Window Display. A post-card from you will bring a supply by return without cost to yourself.

For this Window Display Matter write to us direct.



The Original — and still the best — pneumatic rubber cushion Hairbrush.

"Pocket"	"Shingle"	"Universal"	"Junior"
3/6	4/6	5/6	7/6
"Popular"	"Standard"	"Extra"	
10/6	15/-	18/6	

Can be supplied through your usual Wholesaler.

MASON PEARSON

HAIR BRUSH

All subject to Generous Trade Discounts.

MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.1.

H.M. SILVER SHINGLE SETS

TOILET SETS, MANICURE SETS, SCENT SPRAYS, PERFUMES.



LARGE
VARIETY
ALWAYS IN
STOCK
IN
H.M. SILVER,
SILVER AND
ENAMEL,
REAL AND
IMITATION
TORTOISESHELL,
IVORY AND
REAL EBONY,
&c.



ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.

23, 24, 25, 26 GREAT HAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM

Telephone NORTHERN 2202

Telegrams: ADOLPH BIRMINGHAM

YOUR CUSTOMER'S
Dressing Table

IS YOUR WAY TO AFFLUENCE.

A reputable series of Toilet Preparations bearing your own name, and being constantly used, is the means.

The CORRECT Series is
"CONNOISSEUR"

BY

NEWBERYS

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE

CARDIFF Crichton Place LONDON, E.C.1 LIVERPOOL School Lane

All kinds of
thoughtful
display



Manufacturers!
YOUR GOODS
DISPLAYED & SOLD
TO BEST ADVANTAGE

NEW PATENT
"STAND-SHOWCARD"
In one piece!
Self-fixing!!
Packs flat!!!
Over 1,000,000 in use

*The SHOWCARD
SPECIALISTS*
27 Goswell Rd. London, E.C.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 4283

*Let us design
and quote you.*



VIKAY
BOTTLE
(APS)

The
ORIGINAL-BEST
and
ONLY BRITISH MADE.
SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:

VISCOSE DEV. CO. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

**Ipana Sales
are increasing!**

Ipana Window Display Terms

PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

PARCEL No. 2

Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

PARCEL No. 3

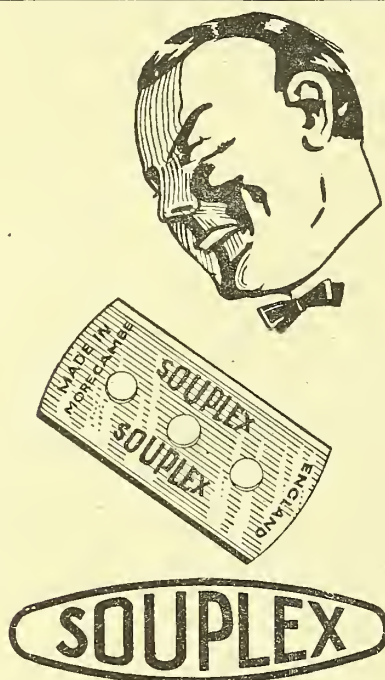
Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/- . Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

= Ipana =
Tooth Paste

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside - - London, E.C.2



Safety Razor Blades

yield the Chemist **33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %** profit on the selling price, **50%** on cost

Extensive advertising in the National Press is rapidly increasing the demand for "Souplex" Blades, a demand which quality and price retains, and which the advertising is directing to Chemists.

This line gives you **5d. profit on each 1/3 sale**, **10d. profit on each 2/6 sale**, which is the best of reasons why you should stock "SOUPLEX" Blades—and push them.

DO SO NOW. ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.

SOUPLEX LTD. . . . MORECAMBE

**5 for
1/8**

**10 for
3/4**

***a
Good
Blade!***

We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

"ECLIPSE"
(Gillette Type)
**SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES**

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box	100 Blades at	£1 2 3	per box
5 Boxes	" at	£1 1 8	"
10 "	" at	£1 0 10	"

Terms: "Monthly, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) Ltd.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers,
NAPIER STREET - SHEFFIELD.

**More Shaves
More Sales**

**FIVE
FOR
1/3**

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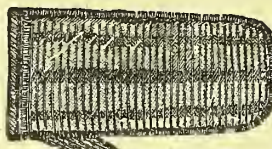


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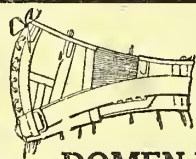
The only instrument with a reservoir for Healing Balm.
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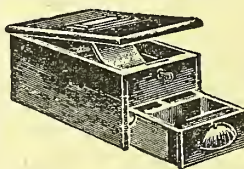


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P.P.T. PY-SHAN POINTS TEA
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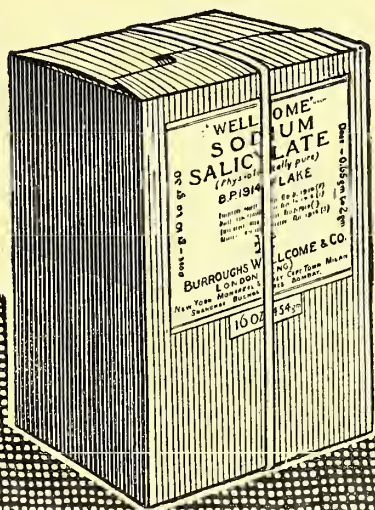
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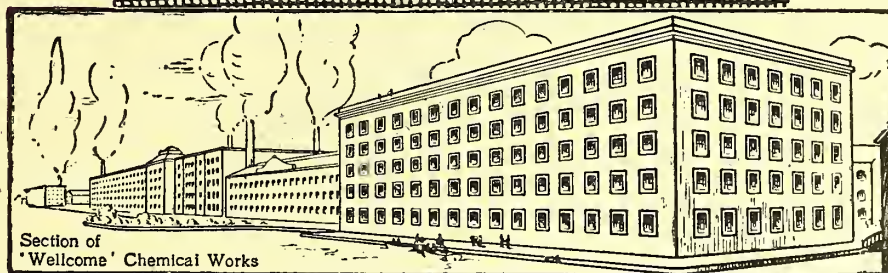
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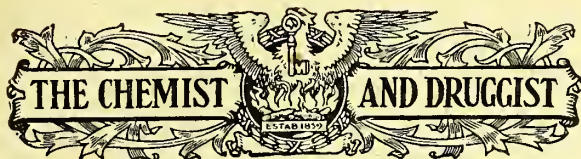
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 10

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street. Annual meeting. Address by Mr. J. Jones.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Lecture on "Colour Photography," by Sir William J. Pope, F.R.S.

Wednesday, January 11

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8 p.m. "Some Ecological Notes" (with lantern illustrations), by Mr. Colin Gunn, Ph.C.; "How Cotton Grows," by Miss Margaret G. Boag, M.P.S.

Retail Pharmacists' Union, London (Western) Branch, Slaters' Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

An Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, was made on December 20 to require that imported gold and silver leaf should bear an indication of origin. The goods are to be marked on sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom. The Order will come into force on March 20, 1928. The text of the Order in draft form was published in the *C. & D.* of August 20 (p. 241).

Postal Imports of Chemical Samples

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise renew attention to the fact that the importation of chemicals liable to key industry duty by imperial and foreign letter, printed paper, commercial paper, or sample post, or by post from the Channel Islands except by parcel post, is prohibited. Arrangements have, however, been made, with the consent of the Postmaster-General, for small packets containing *bona-fide* trade samples of chemicals liable to key industry duty other than any such goods falling within the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, or the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, to be imported by sample post from places abroad, on and after January 16, 1928, subject to the following conditions:—(1) The gross weight of each packet must not exceed 8 oz., and the Post Office regulations regarding the imperial and foreign sample post must be strictly complied with. (2) Each packet must bear the full name and address of the consignee and must also be addressed "c/o The Officer of Customs and Excise, Mount Pleasant Depot, General Post Office, London, E.C.4," and must be conspicuously marked with particulars of the contents and must bear a statement that they are *bona-fide* trade samples. (3) A post office fee of 6d. for clearance through the Customs will be charged on each packet on which Customs duty is levied; and this fee together with the duty will be collected on delivery. *Note*.—Chemicals liable to key industry duty imported by the sample post otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this notice or by other prohibited post will be liable to forfeiture.

Safeguarding of Industries Act

The hearing of the complaint that acid phosphate of lime (baking-powder quality) has been improperly excluded from the list of fine chemicals, etc., subject to duty, will take place at the Board of Trade in the Main Conference Room on January 17 at 11 a.m. The Tribunal will consist of the Referee, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., and Professors F. G. Donnan, F.R.S., and J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. The complainants are A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., and the complaint is opposed by the British Chemical Traders' and Dyestuffs' Association, Charles Page & Co., Ltd., and David T. Boyd & Co. The opponents will be represented at the hearing by Mr. Kenneth Swan and Mr. R. Lambert Parry.

Inquests

An inquest was concluded at Birmingham, on December 29, on the body of Harold Mifflin, a man of no fixed abode and passing under other names, who died in hospital from veronal poisoning. Evidence showed that Mifflin took a room at the Grand Hotel and sent a prescription to various chemists. This was signed "J. Cameron, M.D.," and asked for fifty veronal tablets of 5-gr. strength. One chemist supplied two tablets. Another, who at first demurred, received a note from "Cameron" saying he practised at Derby and Sheffield, and that it was very unusual for a doctor's prescriptions to be ignored. "Please comply," the note ended. Coming to the conclusion that it was a genuine doctor's prescription, the chemist supplied a bottle containing twenty-five tablets. A verdict of "Suicide" was recorded.

The Westminster coroner held an inquiry, on January 3, concerning the death of Gustav Rothe, Frankfurt-on-Main, described as a German chemist, who was found

dead in a London hotel. Evidence was given by Mr. S. Sibthorp, a company director, to the effect that Rothe had been treating him for diabetes with pills consisting of guaiacol, hydrochloric acid and quartz. It appeared that the guaiacol and the hydrochloric acid were in separate recipes. The first morning he took fifty hydrochloric acid pills before breakfast, and the following morning he took 35 minims of guaiacol, keeping it up for a week. Then he increased the dose, until in four week's time he was taking eighty hydrochloric acid pills and seventy guaiacol pills on alternating mornings. The Coroner: How long did you carry on?—For five weeks. The witness added that he had taken insulin for nearly two years, and it did him no good. He was so pleased with the invention that he intended becoming a partner of Rothe to push the pills. In four or five months he had given Rothe £300 or £400 to assist him. He was supplying doctors connected with Guy's Hospital and other institutions so that the treatment might be tested. Dr. H. B. Weir certified that death was due to heart disease, and a verdict was recorded correspondingly.

Merchandise Marks Inquiries

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade will hold their inquiry as to whether the following classes and descriptions of goods shall bear an indication of origin, as follows:—
(a) Imported glue (including glue size) and gelatin, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, January 23. If necessary, a further meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 24;
(b) Imported tooth brushes and shaving brushes, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, January 30. If necessary, a further meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 31. The inquiries will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at that address.

Birmingham

The recent snow and the persistent east winds brought in their trail colds and the 'flu, and increased trade for pharmacists.

Professor A. R. Ling gave an address on recent researches on starches and sugars lately at a conjoint meeting of the local branch of the Institute of Chemistry and Society of Chemical Industry, in the new bio-chemistry laboratories at the University.

At a representative meeting of Birmingham chemists, held on January 3, at the Imperial Hotel, the following resolution was enthusiastically carried:—"That we are highly indignant at the action of Messrs. Gollin & Co. in encouraging the sale of Aspro by grocers, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the expeditious and diplomatic action of the R.P.U. in the interests of chemists."

Liverpool

The severe weather on Christmas Eve kept many people from visiting the city, with the result that suburban shops benefited.

A Christmas party is to be held in the Pharmacy Club Rooms on January 11 at 7.45 p.m. Each participant is asked to bring a present valued at 1s. 6d. The general meeting of the Club takes place in the rooms on January 17. An alteration in the rules involving an increase in the subscription is to be proposed.

Sheffield

The notice recently issued by the R.P.U. is prominently displayed in many of the city pharmacies.

The weather experienced during the holidays had a serious effect on Christmas trade. Derbyshire visitors were completely cut off by snowdrifts.

Burdall & Burdall, manufacturing chemists, Gibraltar Street, have been fined 10s. for permitting the use of a motor-car, the colour of which was not correctly described on the licence.

Sir William Hart, clerk to the Insurance Committee and secretary to the N.-E. Midland Pricing Bureau, has been elected to the Council of the National Association of Insurance Committees.

Miscellaneous

CIVIC WEEK.—York City Council has decided to organise a civic week commencing on June 3, and it is expected that a shopping festival will be one of the features.

APPROVED ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS.—The Minister of Health has approved sulphostab (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.) and myosalvarsan (Bayer Products, Ltd.) for addition to the Ministry's List No. 35, and has ordered the deletion of galyl from the List. List 35C gives the sizes and prices of the newly added preparations.

ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The present series of Christmas lectures held in Oxford under the auspices of the Ashmolean Natural History Society, opened on December 29 with a lecture by Alderman Dr. G. Claridge Druce on "Christmas and Other Trees." Dr. Druce has lectured twenty-six times since the lectures were instituted in 1901, and the Society has, during the same period, handed over more than £500 for the benefit of local charities.

IN THE COURTS.—At Preston, on December 30, Hugh Bell, described as a commercial traveller, was bound over and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs on a charge of being in unlawful possession of "dangerous" drugs. The accused said that his son had found the drugs in the street, and he kept them for some time, thinking they might be advertised.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on January 3, Simon Gershowitz (sixty-eight), Tenter Street, E., was fined £90, with £21 costs, for selling, possessing and using industrial methylated spirits without authorisation; and Abraham Majosky (sixty-three), Old Montague Street, E., was fined £21, with £9 9s. costs, for having in his possession methylated spirits obtained from an unauthorised person.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—At the eleventh session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations it was decided to forward to the Council of the League the opinion of the Office International d'Hygiène publique that eucodal and dicodide were narcotics liable to produce injurious effects analogous to those coming within the scope of the International Opium Convention of February 19, 1925. The Health Committee also approved a report of its Opium Commission, pointing out that certain other products were liable to cause similar injurious effects and should therefore come under the Convention and, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Convention, requested the Permanent Committee of the Office International to give its opinion on this subject.

Irish News

Meeting of Creditors

A meeting of creditors of Robert S. Anderson, druggist, Fivemiletown, co. Tyrone, was held at the address of Mr. James Boston, solicitor, 142 Royal Avenue, Belfast, on December 21. The accounts show assets estimated to realise £145, and liabilities £908. After discussion, it was agreed that the debtor assigned his estate to a trustee to be nominated for realisation for the benefit of the creditors, who include Baird, John, & Son, Glasgow, £11 5s.; Clendenning, J., Fivemiletown, £50; Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, £14 10s.; Corry, Wm., & Co., Ltd., Belfast, £17 15s.; De St. Dalmas, A., & Co., Ltd., Leicester, £61 15s.; Edme, Ltd., London, £16; Gillespie, W. J., Fivemiletown, £12 15s.; Kar-os Manufacturing Co., Ballymena, £44 5s.; Martin, Geo., & Sons, Fivemiletown, £44; Migham, L. J., Fivemiletown, £62; McMullan, T. and W., Belfast, £95; Pond & Co., London, £58; Shaw & Jameson, Belfast, £65; Storey, Fred, Ltd., Belfast, £40.

Brevities

During Christmas week the pharmacy of Mr. Richard Linehan, Ph.C., Donegall Street, Belfast, was broken open by thieves, who paid a visit to various other establishments in the same thoroughfare.

November imports of chemicals, drugs, paints, etc., into the Irish Free State were valued at £82,396, compared with £79,344 in November 1926; for the eleven months ended November 30 the value was £1,048,386.

Dublin

A general meeting of pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists will be held in the Metropole Ballroom, O'Connell Street, Dublin, on January 11, at 11 a.m. The object of the meeting is to discuss the proposed new pharmacy legislation in the Irish Free State, and other matters connected with pharmacy. Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, P.C. (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), will occupy the chair. Arrangements have been made with the Great Southern Railway Co., and with the Great Northern Railway Co. of Ireland, by which return tickets will be issued at a fare and a third. Intending travellers should apply to Mr. V. E. Hanna, P.C., 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

The Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Mr. T. M. Healy), whose period of office expires at the end of this month, has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to be held in the Metropole Ballroom, O'Connell Street, Dublin, on January 10. Among the others who have accepted invitations are Mr. Ernest Blythe, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Irish Free State and Minister for Finance; Senator Patrick J. Brady; Mr. Alfred Byrne, T.D.; Mr. J. J. Cole, Ph.C., T.D.; Mr. John Good, T.D.; the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland; Dr. Myles Keogh, T.D.; the president of the Apothecaries Hall, Ireland. An interesting musical programme has been arranged. Some of the speeches will be broadcast.

Scottish News

Chemists' Friendly Society

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Chemists' Friendly Society is to be held at 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on January 26, at 8 p.m. The report is, as usual, satisfactory, and shows that 350 new members have been admitted during the year. The payments of sickness and other benefits show an increase of about £90 over the previous year. This is partly due to the higher rates of benefit paid since July 1926, and it is interesting to note that these are at the maximum figure allowed. The dental, ophthalmic and other benefits of the kind paid for by the Society show an increase of about £150. The Society's invested capital stands at £25,640 17s. 2d., an increase of over £1,000 on last year. There are five directors retiring who are eligible for re-election—Messrs. Anthony McMillan, W. B. Muir, John T. West, D. E. Glover and D. L. Dewar.

Brevities

Mr. David Bell, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 134 High Street, Lockerbie.

Mr. J. Melvin Anderson, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 36 Elliot Place, Carron Road, Falkirk.

Glasgow

The business carried on at 241 Main Street, Bridgeton, by the late Mr. Donald Macarthur, chemist and druggist, has been transferred optional to his widow.

Cappell, Ltd., at their new shop, 33 Renfield Street, have introduced a new feature by engaging the services of Mlle Bouchet (from Paris) to advise customers in the selection of perfume.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Redhill and Reigate.—A meeting of the Redhill and Reigate Branch of the R.P.U. was held on December 14, Mr. Fowler in the chair. The action of the R.P.U. in reference to "Aspro" was discussed, and it was decided to commend their action in the matter. The matter referring to certain razor blades was brought up, and it was decided to defer action for the moment. After the meeting the members adjourned for an informal supper, at which Mr. Melhuish was the guest. Mr. Barlow occupied the chair. Mr. Melhuish addressed the members and gave a *résumé* of the facts leading up to the present condition in N.H.I. matters. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Tims, Mr. Hochen and Mr. Fowler took part.

Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920

Authority dated December 30, 1927, granted by the Secretary of State, under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. 5, c. 46), to owners of British steam fishing vessels to be in possession of a preparation containing cocaine.

I.—In pursuance of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, I hereby grant to the owner of every British steam fishing vessel for the time being registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts, an authority to be in possession, for the purpose of giving first aid treatment in cases of injury to the eye, of a preparation consisting of an admixture of cocaine in castor oil with mercuric chloride in a proportion of not more than one part in 200 of cocaine and not less than one part in 3,000 of mercuric chloride (hereinafter called "the preparation"), subject to the following conditions:—

(a) It shall be obtained only in such quantities as are necessary for the purpose of supplying the fishing vessels of the owner with the medical stores required to be provided under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and may be used for this purpose and no other;

(b) All stocks of the preparation shall be kept at the office or ordinary place of business of the owner and in a locked receptacle, of which the key shall remain in the possession of the owner or a responsible person nominated by him in writing, and the preparation shall be issued to the fishing vessels of the owner only by the person who has charge of the said key;

(c) The owner shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for the sole purpose, particulars of all supplies of the preparation obtained, including the date, quantity and name and address of person from whom obtained. The entry shall be made on the day on which the preparation is received or, where that is not reasonably convenient, on the following day. The book shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry;

(d) All stocks of the preparation, and the book referred to in the preceding condition, shall be produced for inspection when required by any constable or other person authorised in that behalf by any general or special order of the Secretary of State.

II.—In this Authority the expression "the owner" means the person registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts as the owner of the vessel, or, where a managing owner or manager has been appointed, the managing owner or manager.

III.—The Authority, dated August 13, 1921, granted by the Secretary of State to skippers of British fishing vessels to be in possession of tinctura chloroformi et morphinae composita and tinctura opii is revoked as from January 1, 1928.

IV.—This authority may be revoked at any time by order of the Secretary of State.

W. JOYNSON-HICKS,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,

December 30, 1927.

[An explanatory memorandum from the Home Office adds:—... Under Regulation 15 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, the skipper of any fishing vessel to which the Board of Trade scales apply is authorised to purchase such quantities of the eyedrops as may be necessary to comply with the Board of Trade requirements. As, however, it is understood that in these cases the medical stores are usually purchased by the owner of the vessel, the Secretary of State has granted an authority, under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to owners which will enable them also to purchase the eyedrops. ... If in any case doubt is felt as to whether an intending purchaser is an owner to which the authority applies, inquiry may be made of the Customs officer at the port where the vessel is registered.]

CHEMISTRY OF LEATHER.—Among the papers read at the recent conference at Northampton, held under the joint auspices of the Federation of Carriers and the Society of Leather Trades' Chemists, were one by Mr. W. R. Atkins, M.Sc. (Leeds), on recent work on tanning materials, and one by Mr. S. Hirst (Bolton) on tanning extracts.

Colonial and Foreign News

DANZIG.—The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has ordered that the German Pharmacopoeia (sixth edition, 1926) shall be the official standard in dispensing medicines from January 1, 1928.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE GUILD.—A movement is on foot in Australia to form an employers' and employees' guild which would deal with all trade and industrial methods. Application has been made for registration under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and considerable interest is being taken in the matter in the various States. The idea of the guild is to co-operate with the pharmaceutical societies and assist those bodies in all possible directions, so that pharmacy can speak with one voice on big issues.

PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE IN OSLO.—The Norwegian Parliament has decided to build at once a pharmaceutical institute in Oslo. The building, which will be of three storeys, will cost about 2,000,000 crowns. On the first floor will be the department of galenical pharmacy, on the second pharmaceutical chemistry, and on the third the pharmacognosy and botany departments. The lecture theatre will accommodate 170 students. Near this institute it is proposed to erect similar buildings for chemistry and physics.

COMPULSORY WEARING OF PROFESSIONAL BADGE.—All pharmacists exercising the profession in the Province of Brindisi, Italy, will shortly be obliged to wear the pharmacist's badge, which, it is stated, besides reflecting the personality of the professional man, will safeguard the public in that citizens will be able to recognise the trained and certificated graduate in pharmacy and distinguish him from unqualified assistants who are much in evidence in Italian pharmacies. This is an old wish of many pharmacists, and credit is given for the realisation of the project to the Sindacato Fascista.

MORPHINE MANUFACTURE IN HUNGARY.—The morphine factory erected at Búdszentmihály is nearing completion and the experimental cultivation and extraction of morphine from the fresh poppy grown on Hungarian soil in accordance with a patent process of Kabay János has already been attended with a measure of success. A limited company has been formed with a capital of two milliard Hungarian crowns, the president of which is Dr. Szabo Sándor, and the technical director, the inventor of the process, Kabay János. The factory will be in full operation this year.

DEFINITION OF MANNA IN ITALY.—A Royal Decree-law, No. 1773, dated August 12, 1927, dealing with the repression of fraud and adulteration in the preparation and trade in substances of vegetable origin, states that the name "manna" is reserved for the product obtained by incision into the cortex of the flowering or manna ash, *Fraxinus Ornus* or *Fraxinus excelsior*. It is forbidden to prepare, sell, expose for sale or introduce into trade manna containing milk sugar, starchy matter, or containing foreign substances of whatever nature, other than those bodies which are present naturally as impurities in the normal proportions existing in the various types of manna.

SINGAPORE CORONER ON QUACK MEDICINES.—The death of a Chinese from corrosive poisoning at the Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore, through taking a bottle of "medicine" bought by him from a Japanese in the street, led to some severe strictures from the Singapore coroner on the sale of drugs and poisons by impostors in the Straits Settlements. Fully qualified chemists, he said, are subjected to endless restrictions and regulations for the protection of their customers; while the majority of the population is left unprotected against a pestilential horde of unscrupulous poison mongers and unqualified "chemists" who are practically free to do as they please. The coroner made a number of suggestions with a view to having existing laws rigorously enforced and amended.

OPTOMETRY IN BRITISH HONDURAS.—An Ordinance recently passed in British Honduras, and entitled the Opticians' Ordinance, 1927, provides for the registration of "optometry practitioners." Section 12 (2) reads: (2)

Nothing in this Ordinance shall so operate as to prohibit (a) any registered Chemist or Druggist from dispensing, selling or supplying any drugs or applying them to secure local anaesthesia for the purpose of removing any foreign body from the eye; or (b) any wholesale dealer from supplying frames, ophthalmic lenses, or spectacles in the ordinary course of wholesale business; or (c) any person from selling from a permanent place of business, and otherwise than in compliance with a prescription given by a registered Medical Practitioner, or a registered Optician, spectacles kept in stock in a state ready for use. Section 10 (d), however, prohibits the administration of drugs in connection with eye-testing or eye-diseases except by or under the instructions of a medical practitioner.

American Notes

DRUG "FEUD" ENDED.—Friendly relations have been re-established between the Owl Drug Company, California, and E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. The controversy that existed between these two large concerns attracted the attention of the drug trade as well as the public throughout the United States. The Owl Company has signified its approval of the Squibb sales policy by signing a Squibb distributors' franchise.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES MEETING.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was held at the Coronado Hotel, St. Louis, recently, when eighty-eight delegates, representing forty-six colleges located in thirty-two states, were registered. The following officers were elected for the current year:—*President*: Dean Edward Spease, Cleveland, Ohio; *Vice-President*: Dean Henry M. Faser, Oxford, Mississippi; *Secretary-Treasurer*: Prof. Zada M. Cooper, Iowa City, Iowa; *Chairman of Executive Committee*: Dean Charles B. Jordan, Lafayette, Indiana.

DRUGGISTS' RESEARCH BUREAU.—There has recently been formed a druggists' research bureau, with offices in New York City, to act as a national clearing house for obtaining facts necessary to the welfare and success of the drug industry. The committee in charge consists of A. K. Mayer, Indianapolis (chairman), J. F. Finneran, Boston (vice-chairman), G. B. Evans, Albany, N.Y., Sidney Hollander (Baltimore), Ambrose Hunsberger (Philadelphia), H. S. Noel (Indianapolis), P. C. Olsen (Philadelphia), Alf. W. Pauley (St. Louis), J. T. Woodside (Chicago), and E. L. Newcomb (secretary). The facts are to include data on simplification of stock to increase turnover and increase profits; simplification and standardisation of cost accounting; and simplification and standardisation of arrangement of stock to expedite service within the drug store and eliminate waste.

DRUG QUALITY.—Deputy Food Commissioner Robert L. Swain reports in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," August 1927, upon 1,300 drug samples taken from retail drug stores of the State of Maryland. Of these, 153 (or about 12 per cent.) were found to be more than 10 per cent. below standard quality. Percentages of deficiency among the various items are enumerated, viz.:—

	Per cent. deficient		Per cent. deficient
Acetylsalicylic acid ..	0	Iodine tincture ..	10
Aromatic spirit of ammonia ..	28	Iron iodide syrup ..	18
Arsenic solution, Fowler's ..	2	Iron perchloride tincture ..	13
Camphor spirit ..	0	Lime water ..	8
Camphorated oil ..	8.2	Magnesium citrate solution ..	16
Chloroform liniment ..	30	Nux vomica tincture ..	21
Hydrogen peroxide ..	17	Peppermint essence ..	14

It is pointed out that the preparations include many of an unstable or variable nature, such as hydrogen peroxide, aromatic spirit of ammonia, chloroform liniment, etc., and if these are eliminated the sub-standard samples amount to 8.6 per cent. It is concluded that the official requirements are met with in Maryland to an extent that is "quite remarkable."

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

THE commercial convention between France and Hayti provides (Article 3) for a diminution of 33½ per cent. on customs duties on French compound medicaments, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, etc., for a period of three years.

PHARMACISTS keen on winter sports may be interested to know that the pharmacy at Font Romeu, one of the two Pyrenean centres for ski-ing, etc., is advertised for sale, as well as a business in the neighbouring town of Vernet-les-Bains.

THE LEGACY of 10,000 francs left by the late Antoine Balland to found a prize "for the best work published by an assistant army pharmacist" has been accepted by the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and the first Balland Prize will be awarded at the close of 1929.

M. ALBERT CALMETTE, who was recently elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, is a director of the Paris Pasteur Institute, and conducts the classes in microbiology there. He founded the Pasteur Institute at Lille in 1895, and was head of this establishment till 1919, and has specialised in the treatment of liquid sewage and the preventive vaccination of young children against tuberculosis.

M. R. G. L. FERMÉ, a pharmacist who sits on the Foreign Trade Council, has been nominated officer of the Legion of Honour; also Principal Pharmacist Laurent of the Colonial Army Sanitary Service. The new Chevaliers include M. Dupouy, professor of pharmacy at the Bordeaux Faculty; Dr. Roger, who is chief of the biological laboratories at Vincennes; and M. Deffins, secretary of the Association of Army (Reserve) Pharmacists.

A CURIOUS accident is reported by the "Bulletin Pharmaceutique de l'Est." Some packets of permanganate of potassium were wetted by contact with a cracked bottle containing peroxide of hydrogen. The packets were placed near the pipe serving as flue to an oven, in order to dry them. A violent reaction took place, a fire broke out, and a herbalist's store close by was burned. A cause of explosion and fire of this nature does not appear to have been previously reported.

A DECREE, according new and increased salaries to the professors of faculties, has just appeared in the "Journal Officiel." The titular professors of the Faculty of Pharmacy at Paris are now to receive annually from 42,000 to 54,000 fr.; assistant professors from 26,000 to 34,000 fr. (if engaged in actual teaching); heads of practical laboratory work ("chefs de travaux"), 28,000 to 32,000 fr., and preparators, 16,400 to 26,000 fr. The last three classes are allowed 2,000 fr. per annum extra if they hold the diploma of Dr. Sc. The Dean is to receive a supplement of 6,000 fr. over and above his professorial salary. The Paris minimum is the maximum for provincial faculties.

THE PROPRIETARY MEDICINE TAX BEFORE THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.—Although the Finance Committee had recommended that the proposition for the modification of the tax on proprietary medicines should be detached from the Budget, the question was nevertheless brought before the Chamber of Deputies during one of the last Budget sessions. The Government and the Finance Committee had agreed that in any case proprietaries prepared by the pharmacist himself for his own clients, and not advertised in any way, should be exempted from taxation. The Chamber was asked to omit the new proposition for a 5 per cent. tax all round. The adoption of the new text would imply the taxation of the most active medicaments hitherto exempt, as serums, colloidal solutions and radio-active preparations, and it would cause prices to be increased. It was stated that the new tax would affect the proprietaries but not the patient. If a 5 per cent. tax were paid on proprietaries, the turnover tax of 2 per cent. for those labelled with the ingredients and 12 per cent. for those unlabelled, would not be levied; in reality there would be an increase of only 3 per cent. Many owners of proprietaries, to avoid the tax, only advertised in foreign journals. The proposal was carried, thus endorsing the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31 1926		Nov. 30 1927		Dec. 30, 1927	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20	6	21	0	20	6
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	18	3	19	0	18	9
Deferred 5s.	4	6	5	0	4	9
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	10	3	9	4½	10	0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13	0	16	0	16	0
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prf.	21	0	21	6	21	3
Benger's Food, Ord. ..	35	0	34	6	35	3
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6½		£6½		£6½	
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	124	3	128	9	127	6
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24	0	23	9	23	9
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21	9	21	9	21	9
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord. ..	30	3	23	9	26	9
Bovril, 6% Pref. ..	20	9	21	9	21	9
Ord. ..	23	9	24	9	25	0
Defd. ..	42	0	42	6	44	6
British Celanese, Ord. ..	5	9	75	0	90	0
7½% Pref. ..	9	3	31	3	33	9
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares ..	2	3	3	6	3	10½
British Drug Houses, The, Ord.	20	9	17	0	16	9
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord. ..	3	0	4	1½	4	3
8% Pref. ..	11	3	13	0	13	6
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	25	9	28	3	30	0
British Oxygen, Ord. ..	27	0	30	6	29	6
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	10	0	14	0	14	0
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	63	9	60	0	62	6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. ..	23	6	23	6	23	0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	42	6	47	6	45	0
5½% Pref. ..	18	9	19	6	19	6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	18	6	20	6	20	0
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. ls. ..	7	9	10	0	10	0
7½% Pref. ..	19	0	21	3	21	3
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	\$135		\$172		\$168	
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	4	0	5	0	5	3
6s. 8d. shares	4	6	5	3	5	7½
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ..	11	0	12	0	12	0
7% Pref. ..	18	6	19	6	19	9
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref. ..	18	3	19	3	19	0
Grout & Co., Ord. ..	46	3	56	0	52	6
Happells, 7% cum. partic. Pref. ..	19	0	15	0	15	0
Hodders, Ord. ls. ..	—		—		1	0½
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. ..	19	0	21	3	20	0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. ..	28	9	35	0	35	0
6% Pref. ..	19	0	19	6	19	6
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. ..	22	9	25	6	25	0
Ord. ..	21	6	31	0	32	0
Defd. 5s. ..	6	6	9	3	9	9
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	10	0	11	3	10	0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ..	12	6	11	3	11	3
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. ..	60	0	62	6	63	9
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	20	0	15	0	17	6
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	19	1½	21	1½	20	10½
8% Pref. ..	18	9	21	1½	20	10½
20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. ..	10	0	11	9	11	3
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£16½		£16½		£16½	
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. ..	12	0	11	6	13	0
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. ..	38	6	91	3	162	6
7% Cum. Pref. ..	24	9	26	3	26	0
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. ..	15	6	15	0	15	3
8% Prefd. Ord. ..	8	0	7	3	8	0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref. ..	6	0	6	0	6	0
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	17	9	18	9	18	6
8% Pref. ..	21	0	23	0	22	6
Salt Union, Ord. ..	32	0	38	0	39	0
Pref. ..	30	0	33	9	33	9
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. ..	24	3	22	6	22	6
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref. ..	—		22	9	23	0
Schweppe, Ltd., Ord. ..	22	6	25	0	25	0
Defd. ..	39	6	52	0	53	3
Smith (Stephen) & Co., Ord. 5s. ..	—		—		11	0
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord. ..	58	6	81	0	81	6
5% Pref. ..	18	0	19	3	18	6
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ..	45	0	51	0	50	0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	20	0	20	0	20	0
Taylor's (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord.	—		19	3	19	0
1s. Defd. ..	—		8	0	7	9
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	£92½		£96		£95½	
Deb. Stk., £100 ..	17	0	12	6	11	6
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. ..	18	0	16	3	16	3
7% Pref. ..	18	3	19	0	19	6
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. ..	90	0	105	0	105	0
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ..	22	0	22	9	22	9
7% Pref. ..	9	6	10	9	10	6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	18	9	18	9	18	9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	—		—		—	

Legal Reports

A Deficiency in Alcohol.—At Hull Police Court, on December 29, Messrs. Edward Ryley and Albert Eric Ryley, chemists and druggists, Lowgate, were summoned for having sold 4 oz. of friar's balsam not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. Mr. Pickard, assistant solicitor to the Corporation, prosecuted, and Mr. Stowe appeared for the defendants. It was stated that the friar's balsam was deficient in absolute alcohol to the extent of 46 per cent. The magistrate, imposing a nominal fine of 5s. on each defendant, said that there was no suggestion of an attempt to palm off an article on an unsuspecting public to get undue profit.

A Disputed Will.—In the High Court, Dublin, on December 13, proceedings were commenced concerning the estate of a deceased person. It was stated that Mr. Cornelius Leonard, a merchant, had made provision for Patrick George Leonard on certain conditions, directing that, if he completed his qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist and conducted himself to the satisfaction of the trustees named in the will for two years after being qualified, the trustees might realise part of the trust funds not to exceed £200, and apply the proceeds in setting him up in business on his own account, and that they should themselves see to the control, fitting, stocking and furnishing of suitable premises for him, and, in the event of his further so conducting himself for a period of five years to the satisfaction of the trustees, that they might realise the sum of £150 out of the trust funds and pay it to him. The will proceeded: "It is my will that these payments and legacies are to be paid in the absolute discretion of my said trustees and are not to be recoverable under any circumstances in a court of law." Mr. Lavery, who appeared for the plaintiff in the suit, Mr. Thomas J. Leonard, another son of the testator, and one of the executors and trustees, said that Patrick George Leonard had never become a pharmaceutical chemist. The testator died in 1913. He submitted that the condition had not been performed, and that accordingly the provision made for Patrick George had failed. The question of the discretion of the trustees did not arise until after his qualification. Mr. Justice Meredith: You might get an affidavit from the executors. That would raise the question under the will whether they can exercise their discretion now or at any moment. The matter was adjourned for further evidence.

Dispensing a Poison.—At Teignmouth Petty Sessions, on December 29, Mr. Henry Dring, chemist and druggist, Wellington Street, was charged with not making a proper entry in the poison-book regarding 25 medicinal tablets and with not labelling the bottle "Poison." Similar charges were preferred against him in respect of 75 medicinal tablets. The Deputy Chief Constable of Devon prosecuted on behalf of the police. Mr. M. J. McGahey, who appeared for the defence, pleaded "Not guilty." Dr. H. E. Goulden stated in evidence that the prescription was written by him; six tablets were ordered, and he had not given a prescription for more at one time. He first saw the bottle of tablets when he was called in to the patient. He counted them later at the police station, and found there were 63 or 67 left out of the 100. The lowest recorded fatal dose was ten tablets. Mr. McGahey: As to the number of tablets left, if it was 63, 37 should have gone. It was a coincidence that 37 days had passed?—Yes. Mr. McGahey: There was nothing to prevent him repeating the prescription week after week?—No. A police inspector deposed that he had visited Mr. Dring's shop. Mr. Dring told him that he had a record of the prescription and turned up the entry. He gave a copy of it to witness. Witness asked why the word "Poison" was not marked on the bottle or label, nor the name of the tablet. The defendant said it was not necessary, as they were supplied on a doctor's prescription and full instructions for taking were given on the label. On the poison-book being produced, witness found no reference to the tablets. Mr. Dring, in the witness-box, said he had been in Teignmouth for twenty-five years. Mr. McGahey: Is there any necessity to put "Poison" on a bottle with a doctor's

prescription?—Certainly not. On October 24, continued the witness, the patient called again, said he was going abroad, and asked to have a supply of the tablets to take with him. He could not spare 100 at the time, but gave him 25, and after he had got another stock gave him the remaining 75. Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, J.P., a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, said he acted on the body who named the poisons to be included in the Schedule. It was quite common for people going abroad to be supplied with a larger amount of medicine. The Deputy Chief Constable: Isn't it a fact that some poisons, including veronal, must have the word "Poison" attached and the name of the make? Would you supply a large number of these tablets?—I don't see why 100 shouldn't be supplied. So you would break the law?—I am not accustomed as a J.P. to break the law. Mr. McGahey quoted Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, and the Bench unanimously decided to dismiss the case. Notice of appeal was given by the Deputy Chief Constable.

Offences against the Person Act.—At South-West London Police Court, on December 20, Annie Bolton and Howard Barron were charged on remand with supplying noxious drugs, knowing them to be unlawfully used by women (*C. & D.*, December 17, p. 756). Sir Travers Humphreys and Mr. H. A. K. Morgan appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. E. Wetton for Bolton; and Mr. Romain, solicitor, for Barron. One of the stock letters read by Mr. Morgan contained the following statements:—"Your letter has greatly distressed and worried me. When I do get a failure such as yours it upsets me very much. . . . Some time ago, I consulted one of the cleverest physicians there is, and I made up a treatment. Unfortunately this extra special course is very expensive, and if the drugs were purchased in the ordinary way would be very costly, and only the wealthy could afford to pay for it. I have other sources of supply, so that I can compound and sell it for three guineas a course. What you have taken has not been quite sufficient to bring about the cure we have set our hearts on. If you think it well to order the special course I will let you have it for 35s. and 6d. postage. This is at a loss to me, but my reputation is at stake." The letter was signed "H. Brown." Mr. H. A. Cleary, B.Sc. (Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton), said that from time to time the company had supplied drugs to "Dr. Hannah Brown" and the Powell Manufacturing Co. Cross-examined by Mr. Wetton, the witness said his firm also supplied aloes and iron tablets to retail chemists all over the country. Generally speaking, what are they used for?—Aloes is a purgative. Ferrous sulphate is given in cases of anaemia, I believe. And quite harmless?—Not quite. Taken in moderation, would they have any ill effect?—No. The pills, continued the witness, were ordinary purgative pills. As to the bottle of medicine, he did not know what it was taken for. Mr. P. Dyer (Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Cole Street, S.E.) also deposed to having supplied drugs to the Powell Manufacturing Co. and "Dr. Hannah Brown." Dr. Gerald R. Lynch, senior analyst to the Home Office, described the effect of the drugs on women. Dr. Malcolm Donaldson, Harley Street, W., was called to speak as to the effects of quinine taken by women in certain conditions. Sir William Willcox, M.D., spoke of the possible effects of "No. 1" and "No. 2" treatment, and said that with "No. 5" treatment the result would be more drastic. It was well known that a big dose of quinine was dangerous in the case of a pregnant woman. The hearing was again adjourned.—At the resumed hearing, on December 30, Mr. Frank Whitley, managing clerk to Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, deposed that they had on various dates supplied drugs to "Dr. Hannah Brown." He added in cross-examination that similar drugs had been supplied to retail chemists throughout the country. He had no hesitation in selling them. Inspector Allen, recalled, said that the cost of the drugs in the No. 1 treatment, which was sold for 5s., was 9½d. The No. 2 treatment, which was sold for £2 2s., contained drugs which cost 1s. 7½d., and the No. 5 treatment, which was sold for £3 3s., contained drugs costing 3s. 4d. The magistrate said he would formally remand the defendants for a fortnight and would then commit them for trial. Bail was allowed.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

CELLOPHANE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and merchants of films, sheets and plates, called and known as "Cellophane." The subscribers are: Sir Thomas Taylor, Kt., and A. Wilkins, Solicitors: Grundy, Lamb & Grundy, 47 Peter Street, Manchester.

JOHN KILNER & SONS (P.C.).—Capital £7,500. Objects: To carry on the business of glass bottle manufacturers, glass manufacturers, importers and merchants, manufacturers and importers of and dealers in bottles, jars, and glass receptacles, etc. The subscribers are: D. C. M. Green and F. D. L. Green. Solicitors: Stewart & Chalker, 67 Westgate, Wakefield.

SOUTH LONDON PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, mail order and retail chemists, etc. The first directors are: M. Frost, 7 Clifton Road, Peckham, S.E.15, dental surgeon, and J. C. Richards, 139 Meeting House Lane, Peckham, S.E.15, grocer (managing director). R.O.: 139 Meeting House Lane, Peckham, S.E.15.

R. LORD GIFFORD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on at 5 and 7 Salford, Blackburn, by R. L. Gifford, as "R. Lord Gifford." The directors are: R. Lord Gifford (permanent managing director), 16 Dukes Brow, Blackburn; T. C. Gifford, 16 Dukes Brow, Blackburn, and B. G. Counsell, 18 Shawberry Bank, Blackburn. Solicitor: H. Whittaker, 44 Ainsworth Street, Blackburn.

HARTNETT, LAMPARD & HEILBUT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £30,000. Objects: To carry on the business of rubber and produce brokers, importers and exporters of and dealers in rubber, caoutchouc, tea, cotton, ostrich feathers, ivory, mother of pearl shells, tortoise shells, spices, drugs, cinchona, coffee, cocoa, tanning materials, shellac, gums, sugar, oil, seeds, copra, lime juice products, gutta percha, balata, indigo and other products, etc. The directors are: C. W. Hartnett, A. H. Lampard, and A. Heilbut. R.O.: 24 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

Deeds of Arrangement

Bradwell, Charles H., 319 Shoreham Street, Sheffield, chemist and druggist.—The following are creditors:—Dalmas, A. de St. & Co., Ltd., Leicester, £24; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, £57; Ernest Bradwell, Sheffield, £57; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., York, £41; Raines & Co., York, £20; banker's claim, £63.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Walter Benjamin Lloyd, chemist and druggist, of 101 Windsor Road, Neath.—At his first public examination at Neath Bankruptcy Court, on December 20, a statement was presented showing liabilities £827 15s., and deficiency £806 4s. 3d. His failure was attributed to no capital, depression in trade, and heavy interest on borrowed money. The examination was adjourned.

Winding Up Order

In the Chelmsford County Court, on December 12, before Judge Leach, Miss Edith Jenkins, of Stelway House, Hamstel Road, Southend, petitioned for a winding-up order to be made against E. Jenkins & Co. (Southend), Ltd., carrying on business as chemists and druggists at Stelway House. Mr. B. L. Barthurst was for the petitioner and Mr. H. B. Wells for the company and others. Mr. Barthurst said this small company consisted of three persons, who were shareholders and directors. The company was incorporated in January 1927, there being a nominal capital of £500. It was formed to take over the chemist's business of the petitioner and a Miss Burkenshaw, who were hampered by

lack of capital. About January last petitioner became acquainted with a Mr. H. G. Dawson and his wife. It was suggested that the petitioner and Mr. and Mrs. Dawson should take over the business, Miss Burkenshaw withdrawing. The arrangement was agreed to, and the petitioner left everything to Mr. Dawson. However, she had not been able to obtain particulars as to the accounts, nor had she been able to get any knowledge of its affairs from the Dawsons, who had not contributed any money to the company. In consequence of the present condition a deadlock existed, and it was considered advisable that a winding-up order should be made. Mr. Wells submitted that there were no grounds which would justify winding up the company. Miss Jenkins had always been able to see the books. It was a straightforward business, and there was not the slightest truth in the suggestion that Mr. and Mrs. Dawson were doing Miss Jenkins out of her rights. His Honour made an order for winding up, remarking that he considered with the company at such loggerheads that that course was necessary.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDERS AND ADJUDICATIONS

ANDERSON, G., lately at "Cora Linn," Ferry Road, and now at "Puss in Boots," Fort Road, and at the Ferry Road Pharmacy, Shoreham, Sussex, chemist and druggist.

CRABTREE, H. G., 6 Higher Tunshill, Milnrow, Lancaster, chemist.

ADJUDICATION

BUSH, A. G. (lately trading and described in the Receiving Order as A. E. Duncan & Son), 27 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., produce broker.

Business Changes

MR. DAVID BELL, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 134 High Street, Lockerbie.

MR. J. MELVIN ANDERSON, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 36 Elliot Place, Carron Road, Falkirk.

MR. S. J. SHEARMAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. C. Horne, chemist and druggist, 32 High Street, Brightlingsea.

MR. J. F. WING, Dunstable, has opened a pharmacy under the title of Wings (Chemists), Ltd., 9 Heriot Parade, Brent Street, Hendon, London, N.W.

THE business carried on at 241 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, by the late Mr. Donald Macarthur, chemist and druggist, has been transferred by the trustees to his widow.

MRS. E. F. PIQUET, being compelled to vacate the premises at 12 York Street, St. Helier, Jersey, occupied as a pharmacy by her late husband, and by his father, is opening at 4 Parade.

MR. R. G. HUGGINS, who is well known in Mincing Lane and wholesale drug circles, has taken over the old-established merchant business of John Ronaldson & Co., 7 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

MR. G. E. WHINERAY, 78 Essex Road, Islington, London, N.1., has disposed of his pharmacy at 13 Common Garden Street, Lancaster, to Mr. C. T. Spenceley, chemist and druggist.

MR. ALBERT E. REED (A. Elder Reed & Co.), Peninsular House, 28 Monument Street, London, E.C.3, informs us that he has converted his business into a private limited company, under the style of A. Elder Reed & Co., Ltd.

OWING to the premises at 1 College Street, Rotherham, having to come down for street improvements, Mrs. J. A. Horsfield, chemist and druggist, is retiring from business next month, when the stock and fixtures will be sold.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on January 4, Mr. Herbert Skinner (president) in the chair. Mr. Jack was the only absent member.

The PRESIDENT at the outset wished his colleagues a very happy and successful New Year, his greeting being heartily reciprocated.

DEATH

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the Council to the death of Mrs. Currie, wife of Mr. W. L. Currie, a past-president of the Society. He was sure that most of them would know Mrs. Currie, and that they would desire that the sympathy they felt with the family should be conveyed by the treasurer whenever he had the opportunity. (Hear, hear.)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

The PRESIDENT stated that the membership of the Society on December 31, 1927, was 13,533, compared with 12,942 on the same date in the previous year, this being an increase of 591. "That," he commented, "is very satisfactory and pleasing to all of us." (Hear, hear.)

RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION

Under the system of reciprocity arranged between the Society and pharmaceutical organisations in the colonies Mr. C. F. Evans, of the Medical College, London Hospital, holding the chemist and druggist certificate of Victoria, Australia, was admitted to the Register.

Mr. MARNS asked whether many men who went from this country to the colonies took advantage of the reciprocal arrangements?

The SECRETARY replied that frequently, and, indeed, much more frequently than was the case with men who came from the colonies, applications were received by the Society for certificates to be used in registration in those colonies.

CORRESPONDENCE

Greetings were read from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

A letter was read from the International Pharmaceutical Federation asking the Society to appoint delegates to the Federation meeting of the present year. The following were appointed:—Mr. White, Professor Greenish, Messrs. Gamble, Hampshire, Peck, Hines, Sargeant, and the secretary.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Thirty-four persons were elected members of the Society, and thirty-two persons as student-associates. Four persons were restored to the Register and a number to the Society. The registrar reported that fifty-two persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee showed that certain schools had been added to the list of approved institutions for chemistry, physics and botany. The Committee had discussed the question of the length of a course for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination. The Council have hitherto accepted for the purposes of Regulation 15 (b) evidence of training for not less than 720 hours obtained at an approved institution, and have not recognised one or more courses at such institution, although the Regulations require that an "approved systematic course of instruction" shall be received. The Committee had considered the opinions of principals of recognised schools on the desirability of a course's extending over one session of nine months; these opinions favoured a full session's course. While without altering the Regulations the Council could not insist on attendance for more than 720 hours, the Committee appended a recommendation which should have the effect of securing attendance of

most students for a full session and allow a reasonable time for absence due to unavoidable causes. This was as follows:—

(a) That after October 1, 1929, for the purposes of Regulation 15 (b) an approved systematic course of instruction for students preparing for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination shall mean a course which provides for the attendance of students for a period of not less than 900 hours, spread over not less than one session of approximately nine months, and which has been approved by the Council of the Society after such particulars as may be required have been submitted by the institution.

(b) That institutions recognised for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination be invited to submit for approval particulars of the courses of instruction for that examination which they propose to hold during the session commencing in September or October 1928.

The Committee had considered a letter on the examination and registration of chemists and druggists in British Guiana, and made the following recommendation:— "That the Surgeon-General of British Guiana be informed that at present no recognition of any of the training and examinations controlled by the Board of Examiners of Chemists and Druggists in British Guiana can be granted for the purposes of the Society's examinations, but that evidence of apprenticeship served in British Guiana in accordance with the Society's Regulations will be accepted."

TRAINING IN BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

The Education Committee recommended:—"That a subcommittee, consisting of the chairman, president, vice-president, Messrs. White and Sargeant, be appointed to explore and report upon the possibility of the Society's carrying into effect a scheme of training and examination in biological chemistry for pharmacists and, if this be considered possible, to report upon the practical details of such a scheme; and that the subcommittee have power to call experts to give such advice as may be necessary.

Mr. PECK, in moving the adoption of the report of the Committee, referred to the question of applications for approval from schools. The Committee had discussed the matter very carefully, and had sent round to the various schools in the country to find out how many students there were. They found that there were twenty-six schools approved for the purposes under consideration, and at these 1,166 attended for the Chemist and Druggist qualification and 99 for the Pharmaceutical Chemist and B.Ph. examinations, being an average of 45 for each school for the Chemist and Druggist qualification. These figures might be slightly increased next year, but after October 1929 he thought there would be a tendency to decrease. The Committee had decided they could make no recommendation to the Council on the matter, and suggested that things should be allowed to remain as they were. If, however, they received a definite application for recognition from a school, it would be considered on its merits. With regard to the period of training, Mr. Peck reminded the Council that after August 1, 1929, it would no longer be permissible for a student to receive instruction for the Preliminary Science examination concurrently with the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination. The Society had hitherto accepted evidence of training of not less than 720 hours. The Committee considered that there was room for the full nine months' course of training for the Chemist and Druggist qualification. That would consist approximately of 900 hours. The regulation would not admit of refusing to examine any candidate who consented to devote 720 hours to the work, but it laid down that the Society might require a systematic course of instruction, and the Committee now held the view that it should be at least 900 hours, out of which a candidate must attend 720 hours. The principals of the schools, generally speaking, had raised no objection to the change, which would assist some of the provincial schools.

Mr. SARGEANT expressed approval of the suggestion.

Mr. MELHuish also agreed, observing that the tendency was rather to shorten the time of apprenticeship. The Council were aware that the facilities were not always as they would desire, and any intensive course which could be lengthened, such as the one under discussion,

was in the best interests of pharmacy. Those who took the training would be better and more efficient pharmacists as a result.

Mr. WHITE said that the teachers heartily approved of the idea of prolonging the period of training. The fact was that the course could not be covered in 720 hours. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee showed that eight applications had been considered during the month and grants made in each case. The Committee recommended that a Christmas bonus of £10 be paid to each annuitant with the exception of five new ones, in whose cases the bonus should be £5. The sum of £1,000, lent from the General Fund to the Benevolent Fund, had now been repaid. The following special contributions were announced:—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., £105; Allen & Hanbury, Ltd., £100; Parke, Davis & Co., £100; Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association, £7 5s. 1d.; Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, £5 18s. 11d.; Thavet Branch, £3 3s.; Oldham and District Branch, £2 18s.; Preston and District Pharmacists' Association, £2 10s.; Oldham and District Branch, £1 4s.; S. T. and S. A. Milbank, £1.

A list was submitted showing the amounts received from branches and the average amount per member during the year.

Mr. SIMMONS, referring to the list, said it was interesting, and, to his mind, justified the work involved. Many branches had increased their contributions, but, on the other hand, some had gone down for reasons which were not apparent. The most outstanding contribution, and one which headed the list, was that of Southport, which had gone from 8s. 10d. to 16s. 8d. per member. Liverpool and Cardiff had increased, the latter having contributed 9s. 10d. per member, and Rhyl had gone up to 12s. 7d. One of the most satisfactory increases was that of Ealing, which had increased from 3d. to 8s. 10d. per member, a state of things due to Mr. Marns, who had shown an example of what organised effort could do. Manchester had gone up to 8s. 1d. per member, and their total was the largest of any area in the country. The Metropolitan Branches, of which there were twenty-two, showed an increase, but, on the other hand, he was sorry to see that four of them showed a decrease. He hoped that every member of the Council would look at the figures of his own branch, and where he found an appreciable deficiency would do his best to remedy it.

Mr. MARNs congratulated Mr. Simmons and his colleagues on the committee on getting out the return. He was sure it only required some individual in every branch to provide the necessary energy and stimulus for all of them to increase their subscriptions. His branch (Ealing) had had no difficulty in rising from the bottom of the list to the fifth position. It had been very easy, as a matter of fact, and if only one member of each branch could be persuaded to make it his particular job to keep the fund in front of the other members there would be no further difficulty in connection with the fund. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £38 14s. 1d., amounted to £7,195 12s. 5d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £103 19s.; examination fees, £3,503 17s.; registration fees, £151 4s.; restoration fees, £4 4s.; School of Pharmacy, £4 15s.; Pharmacological Laboratories, £204 8s. 6d.; penalties, £60 8s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £1,270 17s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" student associates' subscriptions, £20 9s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £38 2s. 2d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £11 10s. 2d.; Registers, £1 10s.; "Year-Book," £11 9s. 2d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £234 8s. 9d.; interest on investments, £534 12s. 9d.; repayment of loan by Benevolent Fund, £1,000; sale of waste paper, £1 2s. 10d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £6,543 13s. 7d., and £650 had been transferred to deposit account, leaving a balance of £1 18s. 10d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current

account), £25 8s. 2d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £93 16s. 3d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £32 7s. 3d.; Orphan Fund, £19 9s. 3d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £4,818 1s. 10d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £904 9s. be approved. The report also recommended that £5,000 be transferred from the General Fund surplus to the Building Fund. The report was approved.

Mrs. FREKE reported that during the Christmas season she had visited the Society's Orphan School at Watford and conveyed the Council's greetings to the children and staff. Each child had received a present, and she had since had acknowledgment from the secretaries saying how much the visit and gifts were appreciated.

The PRESIDENT expressed the satisfaction of the Council.

TRAINING IN WHOLESALE HOUSES

The Organisation Committee reported that they had considered the remit of the Council that the subject of training in the laboratories of a wholesale house be submitted to the branches for discussion and that their opinion on it be invited. The Committee are taking the necessary steps to bring this matter under the notice of the branches. The Committee were informed that the amount collected from all sources towards the Parliamentary Fund to December 14, 1927, amounted to £9,433 0s. 3d.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT said that the Committee proposed dealing with the subject in the larger centres where there were facilities for taking apprentices into the laboratories of wholesale houses. While the question concerned the whole of the country, it was felt that the best way to deal with it was to have meetings in the large centres first. Steps would be taken to bring the point of view of the wholesale houses before the meetings.

Mr. GUTHRIE asked whether the steps Mr. Neathercoat had referred to would involve any expense.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT replied that the expense would not be anything more than those ordinarily incurred by meetings, namely, the ordinary running expenses of the Committee.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Mr. MARNs asked what was the position of the Parliamentary Fund.

The PRESIDENT said he had already received a question on the subject, and he proposed to take it in committee.

Mr. MARNs: Is it advisable to take this in committee? Members of the Council are being asked what is to be done with the money. The speaker added that other members and he had gone about the country appealing for support for the funds and telling pharmacists it was a matter of urgency, and they were now being asked what was being done with the money. He thought they ought to let members know what was happening.

Mr. HUMPHREY thought it was time the chemists of the country were told something about the fund, so as to convince them that something was being done. It had been stated that there had not been a meeting of the committee since the fund was closed in May. If the Council could say something, it would relieve a lot of anxiety. They had not yet raised the £10,000 aimed at, and he did not think he could go out again unless some statement was made.

The PRESIDENT suggested they should have a discussion on the subject, but did not think it suitable for ventilation in public. He could assure the Council that something was being done, and he was satisfied with it up to a point.

Mr. MARNs: Don't you think members of the Council ought to have more information than we have? Many of us made statements at the meetings, such, for instance, as that the money would not be frittered away in supporting forlorn hopes or people who had no chance of success. He added that he had also said that the money would be safeguarded. The president and he had been as far as Inverness on behalf of the campaign to raise the fund. There was much more money available, and he thought members of the Council who were instrumental in helping to get the money should be given more information.

Mr. ROWSELL said he did not think the matter should be discussed at the present time, but chemists could be assured that their money was being properly looked after. What chemists desired to know was the name or names of candidates who were being supported.

The PRESIDENT said there was no purpose in discussing the matter in open council. He thought the members had got enough of a Press show if that was what they were after. (Laughter.)

The report was adopted.

SCIENCE COMMITTEE

The Science Committee reported that a report was received on the physical effect of adding glycerin to the non-absorbent gauzes of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. This showed that, after the addition, aluminium acetate, carbolic and styptic gauzes were still non-absorbent. One per cent. of glycerin rendered double cyanide gauze absorbent. The Committee decided to await the results of some clinical tests on the absorbent and non-absorbent double cyanide gauze before altering the present specification of this dressing. The Committee considered a report of some experiments carried out in the Codex Laboratory on the variation in colour of oxymel of squill, and the different results obtained when it is dispensed. The investigation showed that oxymel of squill, when prepared from purified honey of a pale yellowish colour, is pale brown, tending to become darker on keeping. When prepared from purified honey of a brownish-yellow colour, there is a rapid darkening in colour after a few weeks, at the end of which the colour may be a deep reddish-brown. Oxymel of squill, when dispensed, is liable to render mixtures variable in colour and clearness, dependent upon the age of the preparation, its freedom from suspended or deposited matter, and the method employed for purifying the honey. As evidence was received that there is a real demand for a preparation of a darker colour, the Committee decided to institute experiments to ascertain further the effect of heat in particular stages of the process of manufacture.

The method recommended by Mr. Forster, Seaham Harbour, for preventing the separation that takes place in lin. aconiti co., B.P.C., has been found to be satisfactory. Inquiry is being made as to whether the new liniment produces the desired effect.

A report from Mr. P. A. W. Self has shown that, in respect of anæsthetic properties, drops prepared from the following formula may usefully replace the cocaine eye drops now used in first aid boxes:—

Ethocaine (base)	...	...	2.0 grams
Chlorbutol	...	...	0.5 grams
Castor oil	...	...	191.0 grams

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

The Committee appointed to arrange for the publication of a quarterly journal reported that it will be possible to publish the Journal in March, June, September and December. The September number will contain the papers read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference and a report of the discussions. The Committee hope to be able to arrange for fuller reports of the discussions to be obtained. The Committee considered that there should be a general editor and an editorial committee, under the supervision of which the Journal would be produced. The Committee rely upon the continued services of Mr. J. O. Braithwaite for the provision of abstracts, and suggests that steps should be taken to appoint additional abstractors in special subjects. It was recommended that the following constitute the Editorial Committee:—Messrs. Bennett, Burn, Corfield, Gamble, Greenish, Humphrey, Linnell, Linstead, E. S. Peck, Skinner and Wallis, with F. W. Adams as secretary; and that Mr. C. H. Hampshire be invited to act as general editor. The report was adopted.

This was all the public business.

Parliamentary Fund Committee

A meeting of the Parliamentary Fund Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on December 7, Mr. Edmund White in the chair. Letters were read from the

bodies represented on the Committee approving the co-option of a nominee of the Company Chemists' Association and from the Company Chemists' Association appointing Mr. E. S. Waring as their representative. The Committee interviewed two pharmacists who propose to seek election to the House. Arrangements were made for the transfer of the money in the old Parliamentary Fund to the new fund, and for the investment in trustee securities of a considerable part of the money in the new fund. Arrangements were made to obtain assistance in certain directions from local organisations.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 10, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 21. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

Almanacs and Calendars

(Continued from the C. & D., December 24, p. 787)

MR. PETER FENTON, chemist and optician, Kirkcaldy, sends out a wall calendar (14 in. by 8 in.), the leading feature of which is a well-printed view (in colours) from a quaint Norman town.

CREPIN & DOUMIN, LTD., essential oil distillers, 15 Cooper's Row, London, E.C.3, have a neat red calendar (5 in. by 4 in.) with strut and ring attachment. The address is in gold lettering, and the calendar portion is of reversible type.

BOOKERS DRUG STORES, Georgetown and New Amsterdam, British Guiana, distribute an almanac (8½ in. by 5½ in., pp. 96) filled with a capital variety of contents, including household hints, humorous cartoons, a missing word competition, and advertisements.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., issue a clearly printed wall calendar (15 in. by 10½ in.), bearing round the borders portraits of heads of the house, past and present. Messrs. Howards inform us that they are glad to distribute copies to members of the trade while the calendars last.

T. RIDLEY & SON, LTD., chemists and opticians, Carlisle and Wigton, who recently opened a third pharmacy, are issuing a 96-page almanac covering a wide range of goods. There are pages of jokes, poetry and conundrums to vary those dealing with surgical appliances, etc., and the agriculture and veterinary side is well in evidence. A competition for customers, in which eighteen prizes to the value of £10 are being awarded, is another feature.

Thoughts from a University City

This article is specially contributed by Alderman G. Claridge Druce, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Ph.C.,
President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901-02.

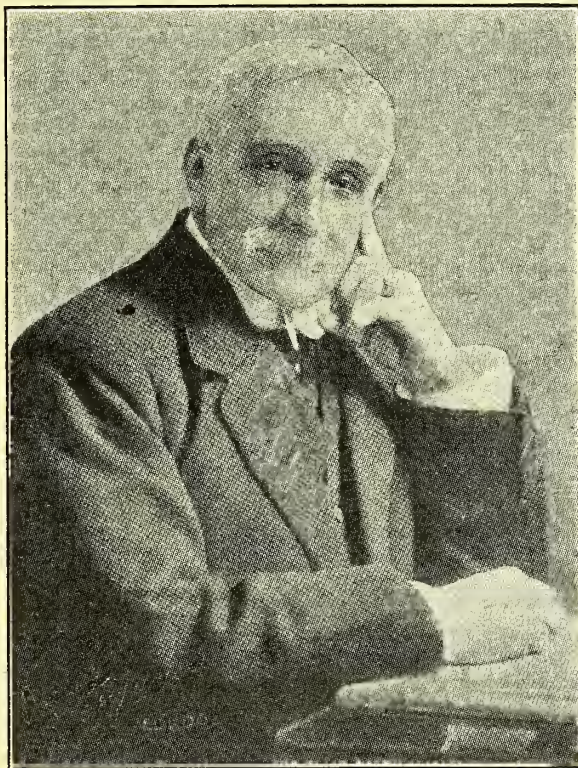
ALTHOUGH a pleasing compliment, the Editor's kind suggestion that I should give some note of encouragement to my brother pharmacists at the opening of a new year—one of the few milestones that lie before me—takes me rather aback. My good wishes that they may have the happiest and most prosperous year rush gladly to one's mind, especially when one remembers how much I owe to pharmacists and pharmacy. Have not my warmest and best friends been, and some still remain, in their ranks, and have I not in many ways received from them the greatest kindness? And have not some of my happiest and fullest years been spent in a business life, when every day brought its item of interest, some problem to be solved, some difficulty to be met with and overcome, some new customer to be made and retained and turned, if possible, into a life-long friend? He must be a dull dog who, with all the drugs (fewer now than formerly) and chemicals of even more complex composition around him of which he ought to know the history, origin and uses, cannot see beyond what is called the drudgery of daily toil; was it not a Puritan divine, now well-nigh forgotten, who spoke of a servant sweeping a room as if it were done to the honour of the 'Almighty'? So, too, the labels on the bottles and drawers, if they are still visible through the cosmetic advertisements, of myrrh, saffron and olibanum, recall visions of the spices of Samarcand and Moorish medicines and Eastern climes, which carry us far beyond the brick buildings and noisy thoroughfares in gloomy towns.

In these pages, some years ago, I gave a short history of my four years' apprenticeship in a Midland town, and the thought has passed through my mind that "pour encourager les autres" I might give a sketch of my nine years' assistantship, in which, although I did not succeed in purchasing the business there, I saved enough money from my earnings to avoid breaking into my patrimony, and thus to buy a business off my own bat. One of my botanical journeys was to see *Orchis militaris* in the Thames Valley, and I slept at Oxford. That city of my dreams, seen for the first time, cast a spell which the passing years only weave more closely about one. There in "the stream-like winding of that glorious street" I found a derelict business, with nothing great about it but its rent, and there for a quarter of a cen-

tury one made good, under the shadow of a great University which at that time shut its doors relentlessly against a citizen. Pleasant and diversified country was around us, and it was my privilege in those far-away years to visit every parish of the two counties and to write the Floras of Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

FAMOUS NAMES

Those years, late in the Victorian age, before the Great War, seem to mark the high tide of national life, certainly of Oxford University life. What a succession of notabilities then passed an Oxford career! And it was my good fortune to have many of them on my books—statesmen like Curzon, Grey of Fallodon, Rhodes, Birkenhead, Simon, Goschen; clerics such as Temple, Benson, Lang, Stubbs, Paget, Strong, Pusey, Liddon, David, Fathers Benson and Machonochie, Percival. Gladstone, in the Romanes Lecture, contrasting Oxford and Cambridge, said that the Cam was the home of poets, but Oxford of statesmen; but my customers included the poets Bridges, Newbolt and Noyes; and there were Thomas Hardy, Max Beerbohm, Wilde, Barras, Walter Pater, Hilaire Belloc, Max Muller, Mark Pattison and Lady Dilke; actors such as Bouchier (was I not behind the scenes on his first performance in the New



DR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE

Theatre of "Twelfth Night"?), the Irvings, Dorothea Baird and Clarke. Musicians were represented by Sir Walter Parratt, Sir H. Wood, Farmer, Sir Hugh Allen; artists by Burne Jones, Holman Hunt, Ruskin, Macdonald; physicians by Sir H. Acland, Burdon Sanderson, William Osler, James Sawyer; scientists by Romanes, Rolleston, Miers, Turner. There were athletes such as C. B. Fry, Fletcher, Woodgate, Nepean, I. K. Cross, the twin Chavasses; diplomats including Lord Amthill, Grant Duff, Lord Irwin, Rennell Rodd, N. Samuelson, Stubbs, Fiennes, Sidney Peel and Bryce; politicians such as Sir S. Hoare, L. Amery, Steel Maitland, Griffith Boscawen, John Marriott; and the gilded youth—Robert Peel, Coningsby, Disraeli (strange juxtaposition), Newcastle, Leinster, March, Stavordale, Cantelupe, Bute, Tavistock, Dalkeith, Prince Rabi, the King of Siam, the Sultan of Zanzibar; and that gallant band killed in the Great War comprised, among many others, the debonair Neil Primrose, and Agar

Robartes, Viscount Helmsley, Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Raymond Asquith and Lord Lucas. What a vista of memories these names open out!

A DIAGNOSIS OF PHARMACY

During ten years of this quarter of a century of business life I acted as examiner at Bloomsbury Square. It was my duty to find out what knowledge a candidate possessed and, incidentally, how he would use it. Only purblind people could go through this position of examiner without having a wide sympathy with those who, with limited means and in narrow surroundings, were striving to become qualified. The majority of the candidates never realised that in after days they were to stand before a more exacting examiner—the general public—who would be less inclined to gauge the chemist by his ability to refer *Garcinia* to its natural family than by his being able to give a plain and clear answer to some question of domestic hygiene. It so happened one day that a candidate presented himself who gave answers in quite different words from those used in what were irreverently called the crammers' schools. But the root of the matter was in the replies. After he had passed I made inquiry as to his methods of study. These answers were by no means stereotyped. Judging by his work, I suggested that he might find analytical chemistry a better field than pharmacy. At the unveiling of Harrison's memorial by the War Minister I discovered that this very candidate was no other than one who did such service to the nation and died—too early, owing to his labours—as a brigadier-general. In that period, too, it was my good fortune to preside over two British Pharmaceutical Conferences—Dublin and Dundee. At the former place an opportunity was taken of stating some particulars on the then condition of pharmacy. Prophecy is a deadly thing, and to look back after a quarter of a century's interval to what one then said requires much courage; but, taking heart of grace, I turned to the address, which dealt with the scientific progress of the world during the preceding century, and then inquired, "What on earth has this to do with pharmacy?"

THREE QUESTIONS

Let us ask, and frankly try to answer, three questions: Is there a decadence in pharmacy? If so, what are the contributing causes? Is there a remedy? It is difficult to know what was the actual pecuniary condition of pharmacy at the beginning of the century, but from such information as one is able to obtain there is good reason to believe that at that time a chemist and druggist carried on a protean-sided business, prescribing freely for many of the diseases to which flesh is heir, and for some of those which flesh acquires, acting as a dental practitioner, dealing in paints and colours, selling veterinary preparations, and, on the whole, making a good living. In one town, which I take as an example, there were as many pharmacists who were making individually as large profits when the town had 20,000 inhabitants as is done now when it has 100,000. The pharmacists of that period certainly occupied relatively a better position among their fellow tradesmen than the present ones are doing. So much for the trading point of view. Doubtless, as compared with the beginning of the century, the pharmacist of to-day is a much better-educated individual, and, in this respect, I am willing to concede that, as compared with his fellow tradesmen, he has not retrograded; but his income has not kept pace with theirs. If we compare the present time with the 'seventies and 'eighties, I think we must admit that the general interest in science exhibited by pharmacists shows a decided falling off. I am not disputing that excellent work is done by followers of pharmacy to-day, but I am afraid it is chiefly by members of the wholesale or hospital staffs, rather than of retail pharmacy.

COMPLEX CONDITIONS

To the second question as to the cause, many answers exist. First, there are those which are beyond our control,

such as the diminution of returns, owing to the segregation of businesses and professions. The working classes, who came to the druggist during the first half of the century for advice, and medicines, now to a great extent belong to provident dispensaries, many of which are excellent institutions; others, greatly assisted* by charitable doles, are simply close corporations for a few favoured medical men; others are notoriously abused in admitting as members individuals who are perfectly well able to pay both for medical attendance and for medicine. A very considerable share of business has thus been diverted from pharmacy. Nursing and convalescent homes and other pseudo-charitable institutions also contribute to this. The excellent socialistic work done by municipalities and parish councils in providing proper sanitation, in the preventive treatment in medicine, in the isolation of infectious diseases, are all factors exerting adverse influence, although we cannot grumble at them, because the body politic has greatly benefited.

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES

There are, however, contributing causes which are less legitimate. Practically the first half of the century saw free trade in medicines and poisons. It is true the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has been established, and those members of our business who had made their way, and who were not only good business men, but also men with a respect for and lovers of scientific pursuits, established a voluntary system of examination which was useful and practical, and one which *per se* was the servant and not the master, and in which a knowledge of pharmacy as a business was the first requisite. In the course of time the diploma became a valued possession, not only as to what it meant from a scientific point of view, but also as being a distinct commercial asset. It was frequently seen in shop windows. The success of this examination was recognised by our Legislature, since it passed the Bill which gave the Pharmaceutical Society power to examine and make that examination compulsory. What has been the result? A gradual divergence towards the purely scientific side in the examinations in which the more practical part of pharmacy has been pushed to the wall. Concurrently with this has been the passing of large numbers of candidates, who appear to be so disgusted with the modicum of science which they assimilated for the purpose of passing the examination, that they forthwith drop all pretention to the name of scientists and prefer to exist by selling their birthright as independent men, to be a qualified dummy, ruled over by people who know nothing, or next to nothing, of pharmacy, yet can give the qualified man points in everything relating to business transactions. I think this is disastrous. It might possibly answer in a State-protected system of pharmacy, but I venture to think that such a plan could not succeed where the State has done much to hinder, but nothing to protect, the interests of pharmacy. In the struggle for existence how could such a one successfully compete with another trained as a draper's apprentice, for instance, in business routine, or as a pharmacist's apprentice should be, in all the practical groundwork of his trade?

A PRESENT-DAY APPLICATION

On the whole it may be claimed that what was true then not unfairly represents things as they are to-day. It is true that the high wages of the war period, and the reigning dynasty of the domestic—ally, perhaps is the safer word to use—with her ambition fixed by the example of her "hostess," whom she must outvie in facial decorations, these have brought grim to the mill, as do the elegantly produced and extensively advertised proprietaries. Even State Insurance and its dispensing have contributed to make a larger turnover. To the good—perhaps—are the shorter hours and more frequent holidays. Compulsory scientific training, which is now so generally accepted as the only course, seems to result in a hatred of anything scientific; and golf, motoring, pictures, whist drives seem to be the natural outlet and offer stronger attractions, so that relatively fewer scientists are in our ranks than in the 'seventies. The drifting away of the preparation of galenical, and even

* This was written before the National Insurance Acts came into being.

proprietary, articles to the wholesalers doubtless contributes to this change of thought. To make pharmacy a purely scientific career is an ideal which, on the face of it, seems plausible, but is it not Utopian? Is it not formulated by the best-intentioned of people? Glancing back over the world's history, what crimes and follies one sees committed by these well-meaning people! The inquisition was carried out by devotees having the best intentions. It is quite certain that Idealism culminating in the French Revolution was formulated by the same class. So, too, were the judiciaries with their penal treatment and those who had the custody of the insane.

UNWISE LEGISLATION

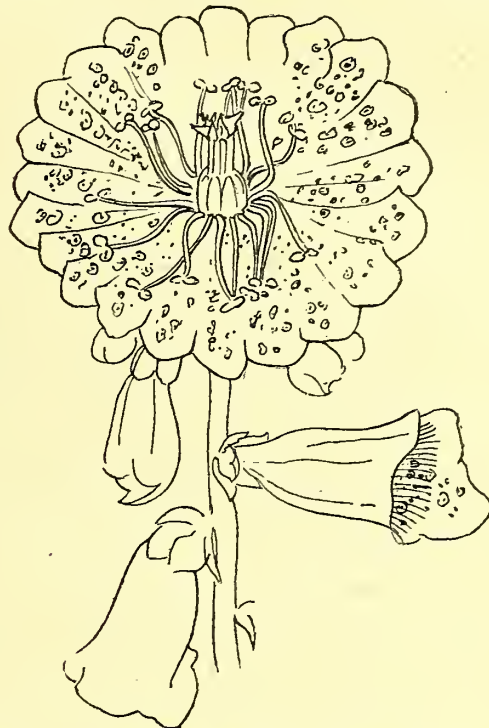
It may be said, "Yes, that is of times long past"; but have not the same well-intentioned people who were anxious to put down the evils—the greatly exaggerated evils—of opium taking, been responsible, in a great part, for the seething cauldron of our business troubles, and incidentally to render the pharmacist's life almost insupportable by poison-restrictions? To the same class may be assigned—in their ebullient endeavours in the cause of temperance—that the Tsar's edict against vodka was made, and this led to the loss of his throne, his family and his life, and the horrible and wholesale massacres of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. One cannot with impunity destroy a rooted habit by a stroke of the pen. Greatly to extend the curriculum of our study is, I suppose, now a popular movement. There may be advantages, but it appears to me something like employing a Nasmyth hammer to crack a nut. The great mass of our business does not need acquaintance with advanced chemistry, of physics or of structural botany. The danger ahead seems to me that the expense-necessary for this study, and the time it involves, will shut out many would-be pharmacists, and then a shortage may again occur and an unsympathetic Legislature may again unbolt the door and admit the tinker and tailor, when a too timorous society may bend to the storm and the vacuum, which the State alike with Nature detests, will be again occupied—but at an infinite injustice to those whose time and money have been so unfairly treated.

SCIENCE AND BUSINESS

Readers may well say, "what of cheer is this that you are debating?" Well, the moral is: put not your trust in princes, in society or the State, just go on doing your day's work without too much care or fear of to-morrow. State help is not to be expected for you; your votes are too few—the flappers will make them negligible. Even the greatest of our industries, which has been the shuttlecock for years of rival parties, that of agriculture—the State interferences with it have been detrimental rather than helpful, and vaunted reforms and golden promises are all to be found only at the base of the rainbow, even if visible, always out of reach. As I said at Dublin, I do believe the individual pharmacist can hold his own. Especially if, with a wide range of culture, he has not neglected the study of men and things. If he can combine this with a scientific side-line, so much to the good; and it is therefore men like Schacht, Stoddard and White of Bristol, or Henry Groves of Weymouth, Henry Deane of Clapham, Daniel Hanbury, Robert Drane of Cardiff, and Henry Brady of Newcastle—men who never worried overmuch about pharmaceutical policies—whose careers one would hold up as models, bearing thus also in mind that they are not only renowned for sound scientific work, but were also fervent in business spirit. Therefore I would say: be of good cheer, the clouds one so much dreads are full of mercies, and shall fall in blessing on our heads.

A South African Foxglove

On a recent visit to the Mont Aux Sources portion of the Drakensberg mountains I noticed growing in the gardens of the hostel a number of foxglove plants—white and purple. Many of these plants bore in addition to their normal flowers a large cup-shaped flower about four inches in diameter, beautifully spotted, and having about twenty stamens, a few of which, in



some of the flowers, showed a tendency to become petaloid. From the ovary (or what would have been the ovary in a normal flower) there issued eventually a continuation of the axis which grew thick and strong, and bore a number of normal flowers on its upper portion. I do not remember to have heard of digitalis behaving in this way before, and I send a rough drawing of the plant. I may add that the soil and climate (altitude 5,000 ft.) seemed particularly favourable, as they grow most vigorous plants. I should mention perhaps there are no indigenous foxgloves in Natal.—G. E. OLIVER.

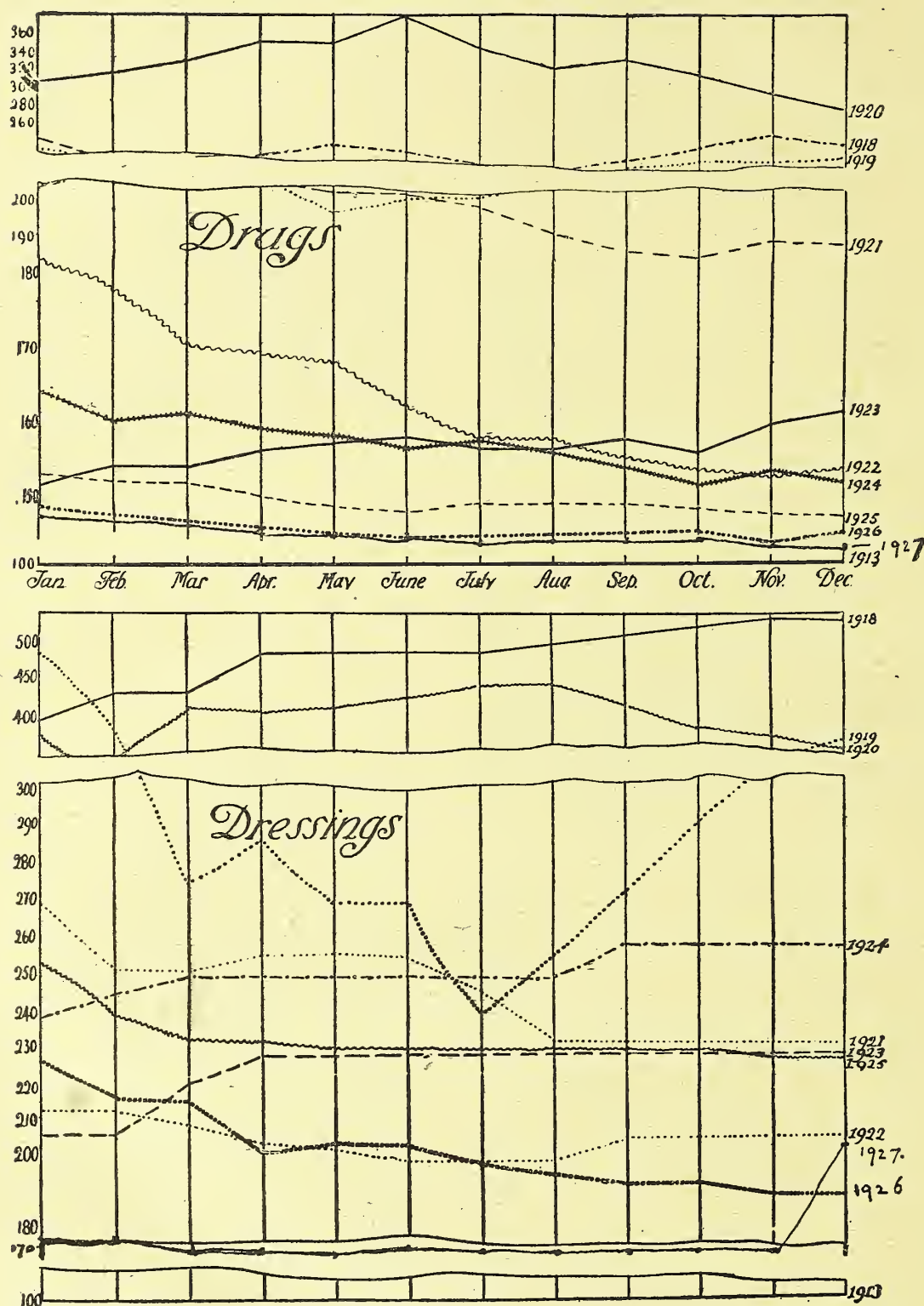
Festivities

Christmas Parties

THE South-West London Chemists' Association held its second annual Christmas party on December 28 at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender Hill. There were 160 guests, and a happy atmosphere prevailed throughout the evening. The president (Mr. D. A. Rees) wished the company a prosperous New Year, and acknowledged their indebtedness to the social secretary (Mr. G. B. Brook).

THE ladies' committee of the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society arranged a successful "Children's Party and Grown-ups Dance" at the Constitutional Club, on December 29, when about fifty children were entertained from 3 to 6.30 p.m. At 7.30 p.m. the "grown-ups" arrived and danced until midnight. The officials, Mrs. Peberdy (chairman), Mrs. Fry (vice-chairman), and Miss Richardson (secretary), were rewarded for their hard work by the success of the event. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Barker (treasurer), Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Martin, Miss A. Richardson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Tomlin, Miss Perkins, Miss Lovell and Miss Tomlin.

Review of the Drug Index



This graph shows the course of the C. & D. Index for Drugs and Surgical Dressings for the past ten years compared with pre-war figures

Drug Index

Summary 1920-1927 Inclusive

PRICE changes during the last quarter of 1927 were numerous, though not involving any steep alterations. The drug index for December was 137.7, while that for surgical dressings was 205.4. The variations in the drug index during the past year have been within small limits, though the number was quite equal to any previous year. Stabilisation of prices appears to have been reached, and depreciation becomes not a question of variation in cost so much as deterioration. The index of drug prices for January 1927 was 144.3, and there was a steady decline through the succeeding months. At the same time, the total difference between the first month and the last was only 6.6. In surgical dressings we have a rise from 187.6 in January to 205.4 in December, but this would be misleading if it stood alone. The index fell to 175.0, and then in November rose to its present figure, but it would be better to ignore the appreciation, as there is no appearance of stability in the figure.

DRUGS (1913 = 100)

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Jan.	315.2	239.0	182.0	152.2	164.0	152.4	148.2	144.3
Feb.	324.3	226.0	178.0	153.7	160.3	152.0	147.7	144.2
Mar.	336.4	215.8	171.3	153.6	160.7	152.3	144.5	143.7
April	345.8	212.8	170.4	155.1	159.3	151.3	143.7	140.7
May	344.6	209.7	169.8	157.3	158.7	149.0	142.5	141.1
June	362.7	207.5	161.2	156.9	156.2	148.4	141.3	141.0
July	341.4	200.4	158.9	157.2	158.7	149.6	141.3	140.7
Aug.	322.5	193.2	158.2	156.5	156.2	149.6	143.6	139.3
Sept.	334.6	188.1	155.4	157.2	154.7	149.5	144.2	139.6
Oct.	289.6	186.8	154.7	156.6	152.3	148.8	145.8	139.3
Nov.	268.2	188.9	153.4	160.8	154.4	148.4	144.2	137.9
Dec.	258.2	188.2	153.3	161.9	152.7	148.2	145.4	137.7

DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Jan.	390.2	268.8	214.6	205.4	239.6	252.6	225.0	187.6
Feb.	357.6	250.6	214.6	205.4	243.0	239.6	216.6	177.6
Mar.	405.8	250.6	209.0	219.0	250.3	235.6	216.6	177.6
April	400.4	256.6	203.4	225.4	250.3	235.6	206.4	175.6
May	402.4	256.8	201.2	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0
June	408.2	256.2	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0
July	445.2	244.4	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	205.4	175.0
Aug.	445.2	230.6	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	201.8	175.0
Sept.	406.6	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0
Oct.	374.2	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0
Nov.	365.2	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4
Dec.	320.6	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 14, 1927.)

- "GUSANOL"; for preparations for destroying vermin on domestic animals (2). By William Cooper & Nephews, Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted. 481,688.
- "IRIS BRAND" and "Made in France" on label device of iris on triangle ("Iris" disclaimed); for chemicals made in France (2). By Société Anonyme des Usines Dior, 9 Rue d'Athènes (9^e), Paris. 481,777.
- "MACULA"; for a disinfectant powder for sweeping floors (2). By J. White, 62 Brook Road, Brentford. 484,268.
- "BENEX"; for veterinary chemicals (2). By S. Bennet, Clovelly, Alfriston Road, Seaford. 485,380.
- "RENAGLANDIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 480,619.
- "KURESKO"; for medicinal salts for influenza (3). By Constance Moorblunt, 54 St. Stephen's Road, Norwich. 484,103. (Associated.)
- "RADIWOOL"; for a radio-active woollen cloth (3). By A. R. Blomberg, Forssjö Bruk, Katrineholm, Sweden. 484,507. (Associated.)
- "INFUCINE"; for a liquid medicine for catarrh (3). "DACCOLEX"; for a colloidal iodine ointment (3). By Drug and Chemical Corporation, Ltd., 204 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 484,680/681.
- "ALKA-ZANE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By William R. Warner & Co., Inc., 113 West 18th Street, New York, U.S.A. 485,303.

Trade Notes

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Norwich, announce that the 1928 Wincarnis advertising campaign is to commence shortly.

SEDOVAL is the proprietary name for the elixir strontium bromid. c. valerian. (deodorat.), manufactured by Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

POND'S EXTRACT Co., 103 St. John Street, London, E.C.3, announce that a reduction in the price of the small-sized tubes of their creams will come into force on February 1, 1928.

C. & D. DIARY.—Will subscribers please note (p. 131) that the new address of Mr. Percy R. E. Josephs is 68 Old Street, London, E.C.1? Telephone, Clerkenwell 0929; telegraphic address, "Persijosef, Barb, London."

CHEMISTS desirous of selling a first-class olive oil should communicate with Fredk. Boehm, Ltd., 17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3, who are the distributors in this country for the oil produced by P. Sasso & Figli, Oneglia. The new season's supply is now available.

DENTAL MAGNESIA.—Proprietary Agencies, Ltd., 179 Acton Vale, London, W.3, state they are receiving a number of orders for Phillips's Dental Magnesia from the public. As the company is anxious to co-operate with the trade chemists are asked to obtain supplies through the usual wholesalers.

IDEAL WARMING LINIMENT is advertised in this issue by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1. A liniment of this type is in frequent demand during the winter season, and in this instance there is a good margin of profit, which is protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

GIBBS SHAVING CREAM.—On another page in this issue D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London, E.1, depict some of the advertisements which are to appear shortly in connection with their shaving cream. A wide range of showcards is available for distribution to chemists, who are urged to use this display material to link up with the advertising campaign. A sample offer of shaving cream and sticks is also being made.

SEEDS AS A SIDE-LINE.—The renewed interest which chemists are showing in matters horticultural renders the advertisement of Bees, Ltd., 175z Mill Street, Liverpool, of unusual interest. Prizes amounting to £2,000 are being offered to growers, and the sellers of the seeds from which winning plants are grown will also be rewarded. Agency terms are offered, and unsold seeds must be returned by a certain date.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS will be interested in a scheme put forward by Houghton-Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., 88-89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, according to which the public can buy Ensign photographic apparatus on a deferred payment system. The dealer is required to sign an agreement with Messrs. Houghton and a trust company accepting liability for one-third of any loss incurred in a transaction. Full particulars of the scheme and an offer regarding catalogues and booklets will be sent to chemists on a post-card request.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Ammonium Sulphate.—Ammonium salts of oxygenated acids of sulphur (thiosulphate, polythionates, di-tri-tetra-pentathionate) are heated by steam under pressure to produce ammonium sulphate, bisulphate and sulphur. (Chas. Harnist, Paris. 250,990.)

Hydrocyanic Acid.—A process for the manufacture and production of hydrocyanic acid, consisting in decomposing formamide in the absence of other gases by means of a dehydrating catalyst, natural or artificial zeolites, calcium chlorides or carbonates of the alkali metals. (I.G. Farbenindustrie. 279,530.)

Marriages

EVANS—MOORE.—At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, W.1, recently, Herbert G. Evans, chemist and druggist, Tumble, Llanelly, to Dorothy L. Moore.

KEOGH—KNIGHT.—At Holy Trinity Church, Margate, on January 2, by the Rev. Canon Pryor, D.D., vicar, William Hodson Keogh, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., only son of Mr. R. W. Keogh, Rathgar, Dublin, late of Victoria Park, Londonderry, to Lucy Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. J. Knight, Danesfield, Cliftonville, Margate.

LLOYD—LLOYD.—At the Parish Church, Sompting, Worthing, recently, Thomas Lloyd, chemist and druggist, to Maoni Lloyd.

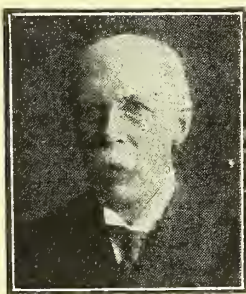
SHEARMAN—CLARKE.—At Hundon, Suffolk, on December 6, 1927, Stanley Shearman, M.P.S., Haverhill, to Gwendoline Clarke.

Deaths

ANNAL.—At his residence, 3 Benacre Road, Melksham, on January 2, Mr. Henry Sinclair Annal, retired chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Annal carried on business at 1 Bank Street, Melksham, for more than thirty years. He retired last September.

ASTWOOD.—At 131 Old Hall Road, Chesterfield, on December 24, 1927, Mr. Henry Astwood, aged ninety-six. Mr. Astwood entered the employ of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., in 1849, and retired in 1917—a period of nearly seventy years. The directors of the company were represented by Mr. C. W. Robinson at the funeral.

HALL.—At Brighton, on December 22, 1927, Mr. Amos Hall, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Hall served his apprenticeship in Stafford, and after qualifying in 1882, gained further experience in Buxton, Brighton, Broomhill and Luton. He took over a country business in Shropshire, but sold it after a brief tenure, and acquired in 1902 the pharmacy of Mr. E. B. Vizer, Ph.C., 154 Marine Parade, Brighton. Mr. Hall served on British Pharmaceutical Conference committees at the Brighton meetings of 1905 and 1927. He was a life governor of the Royal Sussex County



MR. AMOS HALL

Hospital, and a member of its board of management.

DAVIDSON.—At 10 Regent's Park Terrace, London, N.W.1, on December 14, 1927, Jessie S. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. J. N. Davidson, Ph.C., Dundee, and mother of Mr. G. G. Davidson, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

DRANE.—At Kingston-on-Thames, on December 13, 1927, Mr. William Drane, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six.

ELTON.—At Worthing, on December 16, 1927, Mr. Walter Eden Elton, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-one.

EVANS.—On December 27, 1927, Mr. Joseph Edward Evans, chemist and druggist, 69 Leytonstone Road, London, E.15, aged fifty-one. Mr. Evans served his apprenticeship to his elder brother, Mr. Evan Evans, chemist and druggist, Ammanford, and commenced business in 1903. He was chairman of the local pharmaceutical committee, and had been president and secretary of the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists. Mr. Evans leaves a widow and four children. Among the floral tributes at the funeral, which took place on December 29, were wreaths from the West Ham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Essex Pharmaceutical Committee, and the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists.

HAIGH.—On January 3, of pneumonia, Mr. Henry Norman Haigh, chemist and druggist, 176 Main Street, Bingley. Mr. Haigh qualified in 1912, and after a brief experience at Huddersfield he took over the business at Bingley formerly carried on by Mr. J. R. Volans, chemist and druggist. He was a founder of the Bingley Chamber of Trade, a member of two lodges of freemasons, and a keen motorist. Mr. Haigh leaves a widow (who is a chemist and druggist), a son and a daughter.

HIGGS.—At Horley, on December 21, 1927, Mr. Andrew Badgerly Higgs, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

MEREDITH.—On November 21, 1927, Mrs. S. B. Meredith, Springfield House, Tandragee, co. Armagh, widow of Mr. W. J. Meredith, Ph.C.

MOUNTAIN.—On December 30, 1927, Mrs. Mountain, J.P., Ash Cliffe, Bacup, widow of the late Mr. Robert Mountain, chemist and druggist, Rawtenstall, aged seventy-seven.

NEWBERY.—At his vicarage, Winchester, on December 26, 1927, the Rev. Lionel A. McClintock Newbery, M.A. (Vicar of Christ Church), eldest son of the late Mr. Lionel Newbery and brother of Mr. Francis R. L. Newbery, both of Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1. Mr. Newbery was educated at Dulwich College, later entering the firm of Francis Newbery & Sons when they were in King Edward Street. After five years' business training (which he never thought lost time) he graduated with honours at Cambridge (Christ's College), taking his M.A. in 1900. Mr. Newbery spent some years in India, and while there married Miss C. Arnold, sister-in-law of Dr. Denton Thompson, late Bishop of Sodor and Man. Mrs. Newbery predeceased him. In 1925 he married again; he is survived by a widow and by six children of the first marriage. The funeral took place on December 30 at Winchester.

POTTER.—At "Normanhurst," Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, on December 30, 1927, Mrs. Agnes Harriet Potter, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Potter, J.P. (chairman of directors of Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London, E.1).

STOUT.—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on December 17, 1927, Mr. John Alexander Stout, chemist and druggist. Mr. Stout qualified in 1913.

Personalities

THE medal of the Society of Apothecaries of London was presented to Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Professor of Bio-chemistry in the University of Cambridge, on January 3.

COUNCILLOR PARRY WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, Bargoed, has been elected secretary of the Glamorgan-shire Pharmaceutical Committee in succession to Mr. Gwilym Williams, resigned.

AMONG the successful candidates at the recent examinations for the diplomas of the Spectacle Makers' Company were Mr. E. Earlam, chemist and druggist, Frodsham, and Mr. N. Armitage, chemist and druggist, Hipperholme, Halifax.

MR. ARTHUR DECK, King's Parade, Cambridge, following a time-honoured custom of his family, performed the ceremony of discharging rockets from Parker's Piece at midnight, on December 31, to herald the commencement of a new year.

NEW YEAR HONOURS include the following:—Major-General Sir Richard Havelock Charles, Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, and long associated with the School of Tropical Medicine, receives a baronetcy; knighthoods are conferred on Dr. G. W. Badgerow, the throat and ear specialist, Mr. F. G. Hallett, secretary of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Brigadier-General H. Brewer-Hartley, Balliol College, Oxford, Dr. C. Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University, and Mr. P. W. G. Sargent, the brain specialist; and Major R. G. Archibald, M.D., director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum, receives the C.M.G.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayer III.

Comes the New Year

with its blank pages upon which we are to record what we observe and how we reflect thereon. The old year is hardly gone as I write, after spending some of its closing hours in gleaning valuable information from the latest pages of your volume now completed. Your review of the year's happenings needs no particular comment from me, except to express the hope that it may have been read by everyone who regularly receives the *C. & D.* When one comes to scan such a record, it becomes evident how many really important things may happen during a year, without creating the impression that there has been anything out of the ordinary taking place. As a matter of fact, 1927 may yet prove to have been one of the really important years in the history of British pharmacy.

Many of the Abstracts

in your latest collection, published last week, have been marked by me for further attention. While I confess to doubts about that process for producing a water-absorbing paraffin (p. 808), I am keen to put to the test the method of mothproofing by means of cinchona alkaloids (p. 812), because there is a more convincing air about it. Proceeding, I got a slight mental shock on reading the statement (p. 812) that commercial chlorophyll is a copper compound, having always been under the impression that iron was the metal present. I began to think of instances in which chlorophyll has been employed for colouring articles intended for internal consumption, and wondered once more whether traces of copper in foods are actually so harmful as some food experts would have us believe. Next I fastened upon the fascinating record of research work on plaster of Paris (p. 813), which reminded me of more or less successful efforts to control the vagaries of mixtures of plaster of Paris and water when conducting rough experiments for the benefit of customers in bygone days. It is gratifying to observe how some procedure then hit upon by chance is now justified by the results of systematic research.

In Two Papers

read at the recent evening meeting in Edinburgh, the Pharmacopœia of the United States was singled out for commendation in certain respects. Mr. D. B. Dott (*C. & D.*, December 31, p. 828) regards the British Pharmacopœia as a good book in the main, free from disadvantages attaching to the American work, but he quite definitely considers that the latter should serve as a model to British revisers in particular respects. Both he and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill are right in directing attention to the vexed question of solubilities. Since actual solubility at a definite temperature must be something which cannot vary in the case of the same substance, there ought to be greater uniformity in official statements on the subject. Our standard temperature for determining solubilities appears to be too low for practical purposes, while the U.S.P. standard temperature is too high for us. My vote would be given for 20° C. as the standard for the B.P. In the paper read by Mr. E. J. Schorn (*C. & D.*, December 24, p. 785) fault was also found with the British Pharmacopœia as an analytical guide because of its lack of definition, but chemists and druggists may have cause to criticise such precise definition in B.P. descriptions as would satisfy analysts. After all, the Pharmacopœia is essentially a book for the guidance of doctors and chemists practising as pharmacists, and we should hesitate to approve of change in the direction of making the book more of a trap to catch our unwary selves.

The Persistence

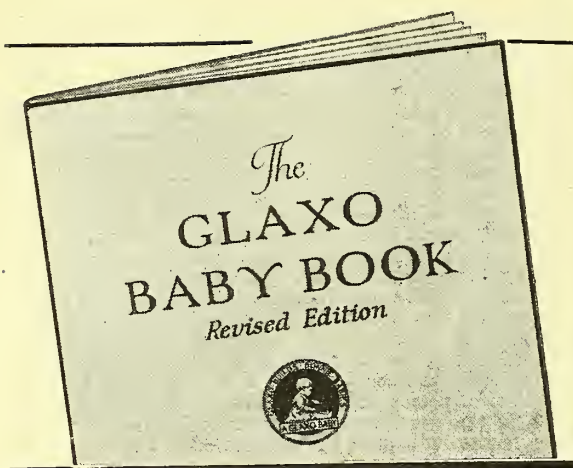
of some old ideas, and the resurrection of others after they have to all appearance become defunct, are phenomena repeatedly coming under the observation of the student of history. The history of medicine furnished many instances illustrating this statement; many of these are so familiar as not to require a mention. There

are others, however, not so well known which it is worth while considering, but of these I propose to refer to only one which throws much light upon the desire of the human intellect to dive into the realms of the altogether unknown to ascertain if there can be found beyond the veil a spot to place the anchor of hope. Some few years ago I bought for about half-a-crown one of those curious books which attract folk like myself. This week I see in the catalogue of a second-hand bookseller that it is priced at thirty-five shillings—because, he says, it is scarce. It is called "*Occult Science in Medicine*," and was written by Dr. Franz Hartmann; it was published over thirty years ago and contains only a hundred pages. What are the reasons which would induce anyone to pay such a sum of money for this work? There are probably two, namely, (a) that it is a comparatively scarce book, although this fact cannot increase the value of a modern book of this kind to such an extent; and (b) it is of intrinsic value to that class of people who are enamoured of the "occult," which in this particular case possesses an historical basis which has found a place in the accepted and authenticated history of medicine. The chief interest of Dr. Hartmann's book, however, consists in this—that it is in large measure an exposition of the medical theories of Paracelsus. To those who desire to become acquainted with the theories of the great anti-Galenist it can be recommended, especially as it is not easy to meet with a compendious explanation of them. Dr. Hartmann wrote a life of Paracelsus and is well acquainted with his works. His sympathy with "occultism" will not commend his book to all readers, but the existence of it and its monetary value are matters of the greatest interest, because they proclaim the searchings which the human spirit continues to undertake in the realm of the immaterial.

The Day has Passed,

I think, when Paracelsus was generally regarded as a charlatan. His profound influence in the establishment of the modern practice of medicine is recognised on every hand; but his scheme of theoretical medicine is rarely studied, largely because he was constrained to use a terminology of so archaic a caste that his readers turned aside from the endeavour to reach the great principles which underlay the written word. As an illustration we may take what he designated "*mumia*," which, he taught, was the vehicle in which resided the *Archæus* (the principle of life). Here is a word, meaning the dead body, so impregnated with a revivifying idea that it becomes alive and a herald of the days in which we live. The following is a translation taken from the late Professor Stillman's monograph on Paracelsus:—"That you may understand what it is that heals wounds, for without that knowledge you may not readily recognise the remedy, you must know that the nature of the flesh, of the body, the veins, the bones, has in it an innate force [the '*mumia*'] which heals wounds, thrusts and such-like things. That is to say, the force lying in the bone heals the fracture, the force naturally contained in the flesh heals the flesh. . . . Therefore, the surgeon should know that it is not he that heals, but the force in the body. If the physician thinks it is he that heals he deceives himself, and does not understand his art. But that you may know for what purpose you, the surgeon, exist, learn that it is to provide a shield and protection to nature in the injured part against enemies, so that these external foes may not retard, poison nor spoil the force of nature, but that it may remain in its vital power and influence by the maintenance of such protection. Therefore, he who can protect and take good care of wounds is a good surgeon." In this quotation there are clearly and concisely indicated the doctrine of the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*" and a prophecy of the aseptic surgery of to-day. Two principles of transcendent value hidden in the "*mumia*."

MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS IN ONTARIO.—An Order in Council revoking reciprocity in medical qualification with the Province of Ontario as from December 31, 1927, has been published in "*The London Gazette*." The rights of persons then on the British Register are not affected by the Order.



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Editorial Articles

In Unity is Strength

AGAIN we stand on the threshold of a new year, a year which may mark a turning-point in the development of pharmacy in this country. Even if the long-awaited Report of the Departmental Committee on Poisons embodies no recommendation involving any fundamental changes in the existing principles of poison and pharmacy legislation, nevertheless, the very fact that such an inquiry was instituted should serve as a warning, par-

ticularly to those who are more ready to offer destructive than constructive criticism. It behoves us now more than ever to close our ranks and show a solid front, in order to resist successfully the overt as well as insidious attempts made to undermine not only our economic position, but the very basis on which rests the administration of the Pharmacy Acts. Since the War bureaucracy has spread its tentacles, and Government departments exhibit an increasing appetite for the assimilation of administrative functions. In the Pharmaceutical Society we have a statutory body performing its functions by chemists, not only for chemists, but in the interests of the public, and it is acknowledged that it has fulfilled its duties and carried out the law with efficiency and impartiality. Do we fully realise the value and importance of being, subject to certain limitations, ourselves masters of the destinies of our craft? Our fellow craftsmen in other countries, where the exercise of the profession is regulated in all its details by a Government department, regard our system as a well-nigh unattainable ideal, and rejoice if they are accorded some slight participation in the work of administration, even if only in an advisory capacity. The self-government within rather narrow limits, restricted to definite aspects of our calling, which we enjoy, has successfully stood the test and trial of time, and since we are privileged to elect our leaders, it is our duty, to ourselves and to our craft, to aid them in their task of safeguarding our interests and those of the public by extending to them not only our confidence, but, where called for, also assistance in the form of constructive criticism to strengthen their hands and demonstrate our unity of purpose. Other trades and professions have realised the necessity of welding their members into a solid body, which speaks with one voice when matters affecting their interest are at stake. In to-day's bitter struggle for life the legendary figure of the timid, retiring chemist of the past has no place. Although side-lines may have their attractions, pharmacists should never lose sight of the fact that first and foremost they are called upon to co-operate materially in the maintenance and restoration of health in their fellow men, an honourable and highly responsible duty which demands due recognition, not only individually but also as a body. Apart from the fact that the enormous strides made in the art of healing demand the possession of a wide range of knowledge in the handling of those agents which constitute our modern therapeutic armamentarium, the protection of the health of the public by the provision of effective safeguards, not only against fraud but also against the consequences of folly and ignorance, now takes a foremost place among our social problems. In this connection it is well to remember that words spoken fifty years ago, "that no body of men were so thoroughly sifted before being licensed to practise as the pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain, and it should be a matter of thankfulness to the public to know that their lives were now in the hands of men in whose ability they could have full confidence," apply to-day with even more force than then, a point of considerable importance in the event that pharmacists may in due course be called upon to assume a wider responsibility, as is the case in other countries, as well as in many parts of the Empire. The mystery which has hitherto shrouded the chemist's functions is not in keeping with to-day's outlook, and it would redound greatly to his advantage were every opportunity seized of enlightening the public regarding the complex nature of his duties and his many-sided responsibilities. We decline to be pessimistic with regard to the future of pharmacy; on the contrary, we are of opinion that its scope is expanding, and that it is destined to play a

much more active and even more important part in safeguarding the health of the community. However, we must collectively guard our birthright, and be prepared to assume new responsibilities, not only to enjoy the fruits ourselves, but—with a broader vision—also to provide an inheritance for our successors.

For all our readers we wish a prosperous New Year.

Shops (Early Closing) Committee

THE report of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary on March 11, 1927, to consider whether the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, should be made permanent, and, if so, whether they should be modified, has just been issued by the Stationery Office (Cmd. 3000, 1s.). The report is signed by the chairman (Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.C.) and all the other members of the Committee; three memoranda are, however, appended, setting forth certain reservations on the part of Mr. L. Hore-Belisha, Mrs. Hilton Philipson, and (jointly) Messrs. J. Stewart and R. A. Taylor. In a brief introduction the Committee states that the question of retail sales at exhibitions was subsequently made a term of reference, that it has held twenty-one meetings, and that it has examined more than 100 witnesses. Most of the information contained in the Committee's "Statement of the Existing Law" has in substance been given in the *C. & D. Commercial Compendium* under the headings "Closing Order" and "Early Closing"; but one of the statistical tables in Appendix A of the report shows that 307 local authorities out of a total of 636 had no closing order in force on April 1, 1927, and that, on the other hand, the number of such orders in force on that date was 971, compared with 725 on October 30, 1916. After discussing various contingent circumstances and alternatives, the Committee proceeds to its recommendations. The conclusions arrived at, occupying nine pages of the report, are for the most part of only slight interest to pharmacists in business. It is recommended that, in the main, a general closing-hour "for the serving of customers" should be adopted on the lines of the existing legislation. The hour selected is 8 p.m. on days other than the late day and the day of the weekly half-holiday; shops, the Committee think, should be allowed to remain open till 9 p.m. on the late day, which need not be Saturday. Chemists are provided for in the recommendation that coming legislation should not prevent:—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness;

(2) the sale after the closing hour of . . . medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer.

An important suggestion in this connection is given in paragraph 20 of the report:—"The necessity for restricting the use of artificial light no longer exists and we think that the proviso in the Act of 1920 that chemists and other shops "shall be lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer" is unnecessary. The proviso also places at a disadvantage certain classes of traders who may desire to use artificial light for the purpose of display or advertisement, and we recommend that it should be discontinued." Concerning exhibitions, the Committee remarks:—"The principle of allowing relaxation from half-holiday closing provisions in favour of exhibitions has been adopted in the Act of 1912, and we think it might be extended to evening closing. We consider that safeguards would be necessary to protect shopkeepers. . . ." In the vexed question of the hours of sale for confectionery and

tobacco the Committee has apparently arrived at a compromise between the interests concerned. The paragraph dealing with holiday resorts fails to make it clear whether those resorts that have a holiday season and a fishing season should be allowed two periods of exemption during a single year or only one. Sunday trading and the hours of shop assistants are mentioned as not coming within the Committee's terms of reference; and it proposes to leave the legal status of automatic machines where it is. The most important of the three memoranda of reservation is that of Mrs. Hilton Philipson, who would have separate legislation to safeguard the hours of shop assistants while allowing unrestricted hours of business for the encouragement of small traders. Finally, the Committee expresses the view that the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, should be allowed to lapse, and that the special meanings given to various expressions in them should no longer operate.

Registration of Opticians

THE Committee appointed by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland to consider the Optical Practitioners' (Registration) Bill and to make recommendations has recently published its report (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.). The Committee has failed to reach unanimity on the question of registration, the nine members signing the majority report coming to the conclusion that it is not in public interest that a State register should be set up. There are two minority reports, one signed by Mr. O. Aves, Mr. W. B. Barker and Mr. G. E. Houghton, and the other by Mr. Rhys Davies, M.P. The majority report is divided into two parts: Part I dealing with the consideration which these problems have already received in this country, while in Part II reference is made to the main problems involved and the conclusions reached. Evidence has been taken from various organisations formed in the interests of opticians and for the purpose of training and examining opticians, also from the General Medical Council and various medical and ophthalmological organisations. In addition, the Committee has received evidence of the training which is given to students at such institutions as the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, London, and the Manchester College of Technology. Evidence relating to the registration of opticians in other parts of the British Empire and in certain of the United States of America, has also been submitted. Further, in view of the connection between the subject of the inquiry and the administration of ophthalmic benefit under the National Health Insurance Act, it was considered advisable to hear the views of certain organisations representative of approved societies. Considerable reference is made to the Report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, 1926, and it is pointed out that in 1926 the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians received, for distribution amongst opticians on their register, a total sum of £82,257 out of the funds available for ophthalmic benefit, while during the first part of the year 1927 the corresponding payments to these opticians have been at the annual rate of about £178,000. The figures quoted include both the fees paid for examination and the charges incurred in the provision of spectacles in so far as they were met from this source. The variety of titles which opticians display has, it is alleged, caused confusion among the public, and the Committee is of opinion that the standards of efficiency required by the examining bodies vary in a marked degree, while some of the diplomas granted to opticians are of little value as an indication of the qualifications of the holders. The Committee has been informed that the sale of spectacles at 6d. a pair has been greatly developed during recent years, and that the annual sale

of such spectacles now amounts to more than 1,000,000 pairs. In the Bill submitted for consideration, optometry is the word chosen to describe the practice of an optician. It is defined as meaning "the practice of optometry, refraction or sight-testing, or the examination of the human eye for the purpose of ascertaining any departure from the normal state of vision, measuring its functional powers and adapting or prescribing mechanical means for the aid thereof." The claim of opticians is therefore limited to treatment of the eye by the prescription of glasses. It is claimed by some that it is possible to train opticians, not indeed to diagnose or treat disease, but to recognise the presence of any abnormal conditions which may require treatment other than the prescription of glasses, and, further, it is claimed that the examinations which opticians are required to pass in order to secure the diplomas given by these bodies ensure that they are so trained. It is generally agreed that in the best interests of the patient the examination of his eyes should, if at all possible, be carried out by an oculist. So far as refraction is concerned the same resources are available to the oculist as to the skilled optician, and, in addition, the oculist can bring to bear the whole of his medical experience either in deciding that it is possible to exclude the existence of disease or in diagnosing and treating any diseased condition should this be present. The report continues:—

We are satisfied that the demand for the services of the opticians has produced, on the one hand, a definite effort on the part of those who have the interests of the craft at heart to raise the standard of optical practice (and here we refer particularly to the Spectacle Makers' Company and the British Optical Association, whose members are admitted to the register of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, and to the work of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians); and, on the other hand, has brought into existence a considerable number of practitioners the reality of whose qualifications does not always correspond with the high-sounding titles which they assume. We have examined the problem with a view to seeing whether, in our opinion, the manifest advantage to the public of producing some sort of order out of the present chaos outweighs the disadvantage of affording State recognition to what, at best, can be only a partial service. In truth, the solution which many approved societies have adopted from economic necessity exemplifies a problem which is at the root of the whole matter, namely, whether it is either right or necessary that the State should encourage the public to have recourse to any form of treatment which is not the best attainable. The composition of any register which could be set up by the State must, in our view, in the earlier years at least, be determined by the qualifications of existing opticians. . . . So far as the titles granted by some optical organisations are concerned, we are not satisfied that they are in any way indicative of any real standard of skill or that the members of such organisations possess qualifications that would justify their admission to a register. Many of these persons have, however, been conducting *bona-fide* sight-testing businesses for many years, and we do not think that Parliament would be prepared to deprive them of what may be the whole or main part of their means of livelihood merely because they failed to qualify for admission to a register set up years after they commenced to conduct a lawful business. This view is confirmed by the experience of other professions and callings for which State registers have been instituted in recent years, and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the setting up of a register with a statutory prohibition of unregistered practice would involve the admission to the register of substantially all existing opticians. This, upon the evidence before us, we should not be prepared to recommend in the public interest, and it remains for us to discuss the question of setting up a non-prohibitive register such as the Bill itself contemplates.

The Committee is satisfied that the cases in which there exists, together with a refractive error, either disease of the eye, or some other disease, evidence of which can be detected in the eye, are too numerous to be regarded as negligible. A great deal of evidence on the part of the

opticians was directed to showing that the more highly qualified modern optician is given such a training as will enable him to recognise the presence of disease and will ensure that, in doubtful cases, the patient should be advised to consult an oculist. The Committee considers, however, that it is impossible to escape from the conclusion that State recognition of sight-testing or optometry must carry with it the implication of ability to exclude the possibility of the existence of disease before prescribing glasses. A register of sight-testing opticians which did not carry this implication would be of limited utility, and, unless it did so, there would be no justification for excluding existing opticians. In so far as the ability to detect disease would be implied by admission to the register, the Committee is not satisfied that there is any training for opticians sufficiently thorough to avoid the danger which is involved in the possession of a little medical learning. Members have heard evidence regarding the curricula of various bodies, and they have seen in progress the examination of one of the bodies whose members are qualified for admission to the register of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians. The Committee has also considered very carefully evidence regarding post-diploma teaching which is given at the "Refraction Hospital," but for the present purpose this latter teaching is hardly relevant, since it admittedly applies only to a comparatively small number of opticians who for the most part already hold diplomas. The Committee is satisfied, however, that none of the teaching provides anything in the way not merely of general medical training, but of specialised medical training pertaining to the eye which is comparable to the training required of a medical practitioner. It is then pointed out that the following practical and immediate difficulty presents itself in this connection:—

Of the two bodies whose members are qualified for admission to the existing register maintained by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, and which, as we have already indicated, we regard as representing the highest standard at present attained, the British Optical Association examine their candidates in the detection of disease of the eye and the Spectacle Makers' Company do not. Thus at the very inception of the register the Board would be confronted with the necessity either of requiring a considerable number of persons who have already been admitted to the register of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians to undergo a qualifying examination in the detection of disease, or of admitting the principle that opticians could be registered without any evidence of training in this respect. If the latter alternative were adopted, it is difficult to see how the Board would be able to resist the claims for registration, without examination, of the members of other bodies who at least profess to teach their candidates the elements of this subject.

After reviewing the position in regard to the use of drugs, the Committee states that, even if the setting up of a register were recommended, a statutory prohibition against the use of drugs will have to be advised. A more controversial topic, it is considered, would be the limitation, if any, to be imposed upon advertisement. It is generally recognised that the establishment of a register on a professional basis involves abstention from advertising, and it is pointed out that the difficulties which would still confront the public in discriminating between the registered and the unregistered optician would not be diminished by the fact that the field of advertisement would still be open to the unregistered person. Though the Committee is of opinion that the setting up of a State register of sight-testing opticians is not a desirable policy, whether this expedient should be adopted in public interest depends on how far the medical profession is likely to be able to make the services of oculists available. The Committee is satisfied that there is a movement on the part of the medical profession to provide treatment by oculists, and that in recent years

an increasing number of medical men have been making a special study of ophthalmology. The setting up of a State register of opticians would not encourage, and might retard, these movements. On the other hand, so far as opticians are concerned, although no register is set up, the Committee sees no reason why the improvement in methods of training which has been made during the last ten or fifteen years should not be maintained. The report concludes with "... in view of the large numbers of opticians who are undoubtedly capable refractionists, we consider it would be beneficial in the public interest if use could be made of their services in that capacity in collaboration with and under the control of oculists. ... While we have been forced to conclude that it is not in the public interest that a State register of opticians should be set up, we desire to emphasise that one of the principal reasons on which we base this opinion is our view that it is possible and probable that the medical profession will be able to provide insured persons entitled to ophthalmic benefit with the services of oculists at an early date, and at fees within the limit of the funds from time to time available to approved societies for this purpose. We hope, also, that such a service will be extended to the non-insured population. If, however, for any reason, these hopes are not fulfilled within a reasonable time, we do not wish our Report to preclude the possibility of a reconsideration of the question in the light of the circumstances then existing." In the first minority report Messrs. Aves, Barker and Houghton state that "all the evidence before us has tended to confirm the danger arising from the activities of incompetent persons setting themselves up to prescribe for defects of vision. There seem to be but two ways of dealing with this evil. One is to prohibit entirely any unregulated practice; the other is to provide some form of identification whereby the public may distinguish between regulated and unregulated practice. ... If there had been a plentiful supply of oculists easily accessible to the public on terms the public could afford to pay, there would not have been room for the growth of a large body of sight-testing opticians. ... Evidence given as to the dangers of unqualified treatment only serves to emphasise the urgent need which exists for regulating the practice of sight-testing and establishing the disciplinary control of a State register. We do not consider that the establishment of clinics, staffed by medical practitioners along the lines indicated by medical witnesses, is likely to afford any practical solution of the main problem before us, even on the favourable (though, in our judgment, unjustifiable) assumption that any considerable proportion of insured persons might be induced to patronise such a service. The majority report specially stresses the fact that this fresh proposal from medical organisations has largely determined its opinion that a State register would not be, at the present time, in the public interest; we submit that the whole idea of these potential clinics has received an entirely false emphasis, since it must be appreciated that even if such a scheme materialised, it could only hope to affect a small proportion of the population. ... We consider it, therefore, unreasonable for the majority report to conclude that a State register is almost inevitable, and then to ride off from this conclusion on the strength of an unexplored promise from one of the interested parties (traditionally jealous of subsidiary professions bordering upon its own)—a promise that, even if taken at its face value, does not hold out any prospect which in the light of the accumulated evidence before us can be regarded as giving substantial relief to the serious needs of the situation." In the second minority report Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P., considers that optical practitioners should be registered on the general lines of the provisions of the Bill, subject to reservations.

Odds and Ends

Abstract of a paper read by Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., before the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association on December 9, 1927.

UNGENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS

This ointment probably has given more trouble to the craft than any other in the Pharmacopœia. A citrine ointment first appears in the London Pharmacopœia, 1650—a complex ointment containing white lead, marble, coral, and many other constituents, but no mercury. In 1722 a nitrate of mercury ointment, entitled "unguentum citrinum," appeared in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, introduced, according to Christison's Dispensatory, in imitation of and as a substitute for a then-popular proprietary, "Golden Eye-Ointment." The B.P.'s of 1864, 1867 and 1885 retain the Edinburgh title as a synonym of their nitrate of mercury ointments, but the synonym is omitted in the 1898 and 1914 issues. The B.P.'s of 1864, 1867 and 1885 are alike in giving the name "ointment of nitrate of mercury," but do not state the condition—mercurous or mercuric. The B.P., 1898 and the B.P., 1914 are more definite, naming it "mercuric nitrate ointment." Examination of the ointment shows that the metal is usually present in both conditions, mercurous and mercuric, comparatively little as nitrate, but chiefly as oleate, stearate and salts of other fatty acids. The non-committal "unguentum citrinum" title, then, may be thought more appropriate than the official. The B.P.'s of 1864, 1867 and 1885 read "a porcelain vessel capable of holding six times the quantity," the B.P., 1898, "a heated earthenware jar capable of holding ten times the quantity," while the B.P., 1914, has dropped the "ware," and the jar has become an "earthen" vessel. While the present formula is retained, it is probably beyond the wit of man to produce a product that will keep indefinitely. Much depends on the quantity of the olive oil. It is remarkable the softening effect the addition of a small quantity of a drying oil has. It is also remarkable the small quantity of nitrous acid required to convert olein into elaidin. In the official process the solution of the metal in the cold acid yields nitrous acid along with the nitrates, but ample nitrous acid for the conversion is obtained by the direct action of the nitric acid on the fats, and it is for this reason, coupled with the desire to keep the ointment as mercuric as possible, that the following methods were tried:—Place the equivalent of mercuric oxide (10.8 grams) in a suitable vessel. Add the nitric acid, dissolve, then add the fats and transfer the vessel to a water bath. Heat with constant stirring until the reaction is completed, and stir the ointment till cold. The product has the characters of a well-made citrine ointment, and keeps better than one made by the official process, but does not equal an ointment made as follows:—Heat the acid, lard and oil together with constant stirring till the reaction is complete and frothing ceases; then add the equivalent of yellow mercuric oxide and digest in the hot acid basis, with constant stirring, till combination of the oxide is complete. If time be immaterial, the union of oxide and acid basis may be accomplished as in the official hydrargyrum oleatum.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS

It has always seemed to me that the official process for the preparation of this liquor is a roundabout way of getting an acid solution of mercuric nitrate. A solution of mercurous and mercuric nitrates is first produced by the action of cold acid on the metal, which solution is then, by boiling, oxidised and concentrated to the required weight. A quicker and better method, and quite as economical, is to dissolve the equivalent of mercuric oxide in the nitric acid and adjust with water to the required weight.

SULPHURATED POTASH

Baths, lotions, and ointments of this salt were quite common forty or fifty years ago, chiefly as a remedy for skin diseases. The salt, being unstable, was usually made in small quantities. Nowadays it is chiefly used in horticulture. A concentrated liquor potassæ sulphuratae can be speedily made as follows:—Potassium hydroxide, 2; sublimed sulphur, 1; water, 2. Place in

a suitable bottle and shake round occasionally. Combination is usually complete in a couple of hours. For syringing apple trees I use from 1 oz. to 1½ oz. to a gallon of water.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF CAMPHOR

Authorities differ in the specific gravity they give for camphor, some placing it as low as 0.98, others as high as 0.996. Duncan's Dispensatory is very exact, 0.9837. The B.P. 1898 and the B.P. 1914 have "about 0.995." That is at 15.5° C., a figure very near the truth. In the form of small crystals I make it 0.996, but camphor in lump may give any figure in the third decimal, due to pockets of vapour or air in the lump. Four cubes—half an inch square—placed on ice-cold water, floated for about two hours, each becoming enveloped by bubbles of vapour or air. On removal of the bubbles, the camphor sank, and remained submerged, the cubes in the course of four days becoming quite transparent. The beakers were removed from the ice, and transferred to a warm room. The camphor showed no tendency to float, not even at the maximum density of water, but on the temperature reaching 9.5° C. one cube began to rise, then two at 10° C., and the fourth at 10.5° C. On lowering the temperature to 9° C. all four sank. Evidently at 10° C. camphor has the same specific gravity as water at that temperature. It was noticed that the acquired transparency of the cubes gave place to translucency as the immersion was continued. The foregoing shows that the rate of expansion of camphor above 10.5° must be greater than that of water, and so also the rate of contraction below 10.5°, but no one can find fault with the official specific gravity "about 0.995" at 15.5° C.

A QUININE MIXTURE

Most dispensers have had experience of the following:—

Quin. sulph. ...	...	...	...	5i.
Sp. ammon. arom. ...	...	...	...	5iij.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	ad 5iij.

The mixture is identical with one given in "The Art of Dispensing," illustrating the incompatibility of the salt with alkali carbonates and hydrates, and the Editor writes:—"Mixed in whatever manner, the precipitated quinine adheres in lumps. A good mixture was, however, obtained by using a proportionate quantity of pure quinine instead of sulphate; this was diffused through a portion of the water and the diluted sal volatile added." Pure quinine is not common at dispensing counters, and most dispensers rightly adopt the plan of adding gum in one form or another. There is, however, a method that does away with the need of suspending agents or the substitution of quinine for the sulphate. Clotting of quinine precipitates is due to heat, and if means be taken to prevent rise of temperature a readily diffusible non-adherent precipitate results. Diffuse the sulphate in half the water and the sal volatile in the remainder; chill both by means of ice, and then mix. The result is a readily diffusible precipitate. A "Shake the bottle" label should be attached.

THE Minister of Health has recognised (Circular 831, dated November 18, Stationery Office, 1d.) the official certificate of the Uruguayan Republic for the purposes of item (b) of the Second Schedule to the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, i.e., lard and similar rendered fats.

PHENOL IMPORT DUTY REDUCED IN U.S. — President Coolidge, in a proclamation, cut in half the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* and 7 cents a pound on phenol, making it 20 per cent. and 3½ cents per lb. The investigation came as a result of an application by James F. Ballard, Inc., manufacturer of proprietary medicines, St. Louis, which complained that prices of phenol had increased more than five times since the passage of the Tariff Act. The price of phenol early in 1922 was 11 cents. In September 1922 it was 18 cents, and it was raised to 35 cents in November. By April 1923 it had been raised to 58 cents, but was reduced to 25 cents later in that year. During 1924 it ranged from 25 cents to 37 cents. Since the early part of 1924 the price has been reduced from time to time, and it is now 17 cents per pound.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Dudley.—At the annual meeting of the Borough Insurance Committee, a report was presented which stated that the insurance medical service during the past year had worked smoothly and efficiently. The pharmaceutical service had been equally satisfactory, no case of complaint being recorded. During the past year ten samples of medicines and of three appliances had been taken under the committee's scheme, and the analyst's reports had been satisfactory. The practitioners and chemists had co-operated with the committee in making the medical service as good and as efficient as possible, and the most cordial relationship existed between the committee, practitioners and chemists. The number of chemists on the panel on October 1, 1927, was nineteen, with twenty-nine establishments. The number of insured persons on the doctors' lists on October 1, 1927, was 22,112. There were 10,377 more prescriptions issued in 1926 than in 1925. The drug bill for 1926 exceeded that for the previous year by £415 17s. 9d. The payments to chemists for 1926 in respect of establishments in Dudley Borough were £2,347 7s. 7d., and to outside establishments £206 3s. 6d.

Gloucestershire.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, it was reported that there were 96 chemists on the panel, with 133 shops. During 1926 251,394 prescriptions were dispensed, at a cost of £9,435 (average cost per prescription, 9d.). The cost of prescriptions was £3,346 in 1917.

Leicester.—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported investigation of a case of a chemist giving underweight for a prescription. The difference amounted to about a farthingworth, but the committee had spent an hour and a half over the matter. They agreed that the shortage was not intentional. The Committee recommended that the chemist be censured. Councillor Cleaver, chemist and druggist, has been appointed to the Insurance Committee.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place recently, Mr. D. A. Rees (chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for July 1927 showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.04 per cent. In connection with the examination of prescriptions for excessive prescribing the Standing Subcommittee reported that they had carefully examined the statistics relating to prescriptions issued during August by panel doctors in nine metropolitan boroughs. Cases were selected for investigation and report. The secretary's report contained particulars of dispensing during the month of August for the years 1926 and 1927, showing that the respective total number of prescriptions was 530,635 and 579,089, and the total cost £18,193 13s. 10d. and £19,596 15s. 5d. A short review of the position in London with regard to the prescribing of expensive preparations and details of complaints regarding irregularities in the pharmaceutical service were given. The secretary was directed to carry out the instructions of the committee in certain cases, and in others to make the necessary investigations for report. The representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on six cases under the testing scheme. In four cases the chemists were cautioned, and of the remaining two one chemist was censured and the other case was adjourned for further investigation.

Portsmouth.—Reviewing the year's work at the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, the chairman stated that the number of pharmacies was growing, and there were now eighty-nine separate chemists' establishments. Nearly 280,000 prescriptions were issued during the year, and these provided £9,970 worth of medicine, etc., the drugs costing just over 2s. 9d. per person. Steps had been taken to secure the assistance of the chemists in checking waste and needless drug-taking. It was reported that the expenditure on drugs this year to the end of September had been £8,027 4s. 7d., as against a

total expenditure on the drug fund last year of £10,023 9s. 11d.

Rotherham.—At the annual meeting, held recently, of the Borough Insurance Committee, it was stated that there were twenty pharmacies on the list, and that during the year chemists had been paid £3,505 13s. 1d. During the year twelve samples of drugs and appliances had been taken for testing; all of which were found to be genuine.

Salford.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee it was reported that during the year fourteen samples of medicines and three of appliances had been taken for testing, and in no case had further action been recommended. The prescriptions dispensed numbered 705,345, at a cost to the drug fund of £25,831. There were on the panel 71 chemists, representing 105 shops.

Sheffield.—The report of the Insurance Committee for 1926 shows that the average number of insured persons on doctors' lists, including temporary residents, was 194,134, an increase of 5,397, and practitioners received payments at the rate of 8s. 11.62d. for each insured person, compared with 8s. 11.932d. in the previous year. The amount paid to chemists was 25,880 9s. 1d. The total expenditure of the drug fund was 26,656 12s. 2d. The amount credited and paid was the highest in the history of the committee, being an increase of 1,745 over 1925, the previous highest amount. The number of insured persons in the area at the commencement of 1927 was 210,050, an increase on the number at the commencement of 1926 of 2,419. At the commencement of 1927 there were 74 chemists under agreement, with 103 places of business.

Staffordshire.—The annual meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported the receipt of a letter from the Pharmaceutical Committee stating that the Committee was of opinion that the memorandum on prescribing for insured persons issued by the West-Midlands Joint Committee Pricing Office, if circulated to all practitioners on the Committee's medical list, should have the effect of reducing the cost of prescribing without imperilling the efficiency of treatment. It was decided to approve this action, and to issue copies of the memorandum. Intimation was received from the Ministry of Health that the question of amending the terms of service for persons supplying drugs and appliances so as to prevent the payment by a chemist of a dividend or the making of other allowance to an insured person presenting a National Health Insurance prescription was under consideration.

St. Helens.—The annual report of the Insurance Committee states that there are eighteen chemists on the list of the committee with twenty-one shops. The total number of prescriptions in 1926 was 148,617, costing £5,159, against 133,160 prescriptions, costing £4,536 in 1925. Included in these figures is the supply of insulin to eighty-two insured persons on 302 prescriptions at a cost of £53, and of vaccines and serums to sixty-one persons on 166 prescriptions at a cost of £30. Of the fourteen chemists actually having places of business in St. Helens, eight received less than £300, three received between £300 and £500, one received between £500 and £700, two received between £700 and £900. The average payment to these fourteen chemists was £367, as against £347 for thirteen local chemists in the previous year. The average cost is 8.35d. per prescription, or 6 per cent. less than for the whole area, and 2s. 7d. per insured person, or 16½ per cent. less than the average for the whole area.

West Ham.—A report presented to the Insurance Committee states that for the September quarter 123,456 prescriptions were issued, an increase of 11,155 for the corresponding period of last year. The dispensing fees amounted to £2,263 3s. 11d.

SCOTLAND

Leanark.—A circular letter, dated December 22, has been sent to chemists rescinding the instructions which came into force on August 1 by which the terms "methylated spirits," "surgical spirits," and "spirit, vini meth." appearing in prescriptions were to be interpreted as industrial methylated spirits.

Associations' Winter Session

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.—The second meeting of the fiftieth session was held at 56 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 9, Mr. James W. Laing (president) in the chair. Under the title of *Odds and Ends*, Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., presented a paper printed in abstract on p. 22. Mr. Duncan also read from the Educational Number of "The Lancet" (August 27, p. 457) an interesting and useful article by Dr. Alan Moncrieff (Middlesex Hospital, London) on the "Treatment of Disorders Associated with Examinations." An interesting discussion followed, which was taken part in by Dr. Tait, Messrs. Knott, Blackie, Stont, Perrins, Hunter, Currie, Hill and Laing. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Duncan.

London (S.E.).—A general meeting of the S.E. London Chemists' Association was held at Greenwich on November 22, Mr. W. T. Tucker in the chair. Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Ph.C., was prevented from attending, and in this circumstance the president declared the meeting an open one. A discussion on N.H.I. affairs took place. Messrs. Milner and Wing, the S.E. representatives on the London Pharmaceutical Committee, and Mr. G. A. Tocher, the secretary, were present to answer questions. Dissatisfaction was expressed, and the secretary was instructed to arrange for another similar meeting early in the New Year.

Manchester.—A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on December 14 at the Electric Service Bureau, Fountain Street, when an electric lighting and service demonstration was given by the manager (Mr. R. C. Hawkins). Mr. J. A. Collins (president of the Association) commented, in his opening remarks, on the success which had attended the recent Benevolent Fund smoking concert. No less a sum than £122 was collected as a result of that concert, and this had been supplemented by the contributions of Hough, Hosenson & Co., Ltd., and James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., of £100 each. He wished to place on record their thanks to all who had helped. Mr. Hawkins outlined the development of electric lighting. By means of a "dummy" shop window, which had been dressed by Kolynos, Inc., he was able to demonstrate the advantage of "hidden" lighting in contrast to "naked" lamps. The lecturer, by means of lantern slides (the lantern was operated by Mr. Wyatt) was able to show "hidden" and "spot" lighting used. One type of lamp which he emphasised as being of more than passing interest to the pharmacist was the blue-tinted lamp, which was the nearest approach to actual daylight, and he recommended it to pharmacists for use in their dispensing departments. A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by the chairman, concluded the meeting.

Public Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on December 14, Mr. F. E. Bullen (vice-president) in the chair. Apologies for absence were received from the president, treasurer and others. Mr. F. G. Hobart gave a lecture on *The Antiquities of Canterbury*. This was illustrated by lantern slides and followed the history of Canterbury from the earliest times to the present day. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hobart. It was announced that, as the annual meeting would take place in January, it was necessary for nominations for the council to be sent at once to the secretary, A. H. Jenkin, 64 Wray Crescent, N.4.

West Kent.—A meeting of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association was held on December 6, Mr. Pring in the chair. Mr. J. E. French, secretary of the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee, reviewed the N.H.I. terms from the year 1915. He made special reference to factors which had kept the cost of prescriptions high (e.g., frequency, proprietary medicines, semi-dietary preparations), and described the methods of co-operation adopted by the R.P.U. and the B.M.A. to lessen the discounting of chemists' accounts.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 5

BUSINESS has not yet been fully resumed in the Mincing Lane produce markets, and not until next week will there be any actual revival in the general demand. Meanwhile there are practically no changes in crude drugs; senega remains firm but quiet, and ergot is slightly higher for shipment; French fennel and coriander seeds are firmer. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group the more important changes include higher prices for aspirin and Continental bromides. Benzonaphthol, terpin hydrate, and methylated ethers are cheaper. Industrial chemicals opened quietly after the holidays. Acetone has been advanced. Alum, ammonium chloride, arsenic, potassium carbonate and permanganate, and sodium sulphide are easier from dealers' hands. Carbolic acid is steady, and cresylic acid remains very firm. Fixed oils have remained quiet since the reopening after the holidays, and a number of items have changed; these include an easier tone in linseed, cotton, ground nut, and wood oils; palm is slightly firmer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetone	Bergamot oil	Alum	Ammonium chloride
Aspirin	Coriander seed	Arsenic	Ethers, methylated
(home trade)	Fennel seed	Benzonaphthol	Mercury
Bromides	(Fr.)	Cotton oils	Phenol-phthalein
(Continental)	Lemongrass oil	Geranium oil	Potash carbonate
Turpentine	(Cochin)	Ground nut oil	Potash permanganate
	Palm oil	Linseed oil	Shellac
		Rubber	
		Sodium sulphide	
	Steadier	Soya oil	
		Wood oil	
	Hexamine		

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during September 1927 amounted to 62,747 lb. (£455), against 95,570 lb. (£626) in September 1926. During the nine months ended September 30, 1927, the exports were 605,442 lb. (£4,435), against 605,291 lb. (£4,600) in the corresponding period of 1926.

ANTIMONY is still quiet under holiday influences, but the tone is fairly steady. Spot parcels of Chinese are priced at about £47 per ton ex-warehouse, and terms for shipment vary from £41 to £41 10s. c.i.f. English high-grade regulus is retained at £64 10s. to £65, but good brands are obtainable at less money. Chinese crude on the spot is nominal at £37.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—There are still no offers.

BISMUTH.—Official returns of U.K. imports for 1926 amount to 310,243 lb. of metallic bismuth, against 379,652 lb. and 481,677 lb. respectively in the two previous years. Details for 1926 include the following:—From Chile, 175,923 lb.; from Belgium, 7,633 lb.; from Spain, 23,520 lb.; and from Germany, 13,885 lb.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August 1927 amounted to 1,561 lb. (£103), against 22,728 lb. (£1,275) in August 1926. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were 113,880 lb. (£4,930), against 154,340 lb. (£7,392) for the corresponding period of 1926.

CADMIUM.—Interest is practically confined to Australian, which is selling at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., and there is quite a fair demand on that basis. Offers of other material are almost negligible, although American is mentioned at about 2s. per lb. upward.

CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction to be held on January 11, 1,309 packages Java pharmaceutical bark (1,903 bales and 406 cases), weighing 58,690 kilos., will

be offered, containing the equivalent of 1,507 kilos. quinine sulphate.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are steady at 7½d. to 7½d. on the spot. For shipment, January-March is quoted at 7d. c.i.f., and February-April 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings during the week ending December 31, 1927, were nil, and the deliveries 280, leaving a stock of 9,497 bales, against 7,603 in 1926 and 14,200 in 1925. The landings of Zanzibar for the year ending December 31, 1927, were 17,435, against 11,809 in 1926, while the deliveries were 15,539, against 18,406 in 1926.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The new Lofoten fishing is due to open about the end of the month, but it is not yet possible to say what the prospects are. Meanwhile prices seem steady at the recently easier rates. 1927 Lofoten non-freezing oil offering at from about 147s. to 150s. per barrel c.i.f. London; there is a steady demand for spot and close at hand oil.

BERGEN, December 31.—The price has been declining, and non-freezing steam-refined quality is quoted at 154s. per barrel c.i.f. London. There are no buyers and the market, consequently, continues dull. The codfishery at the northern districts has tentatively commenced by the native fishers. Communications from some districts advise that the livers are fat; from others that they are lean. However, before the real "skrei" arrive at the coast it is difficult to say positively how the livers will be this season. Probably this question will be answered by the end of January, when the real codfishery generally begins at Lofoten.

DAMIANA LEAVES are quiet at 9½d. per lb. c.i.f., and at 1s. 1d. on the spot.

DIGITALIS LEAVES are quoted at 120s. per cwt. c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Spanish for shipment is firmer at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with spot sellers at 6s. 6d. Russian is also a trifle firmer at 3s. 5d. c.i.f., the spot value being about 3s. 6d. The arrivals comprise twenty bags from Germany, four from Spain, and sixty from Russia.

FENNEL SEED.—French to come forward has advanced to 57s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

LIQUORICE JUICE remains firm, with 2-oz. sticks selling at from 130s. to 150s. per cwt. as to quality. Block is 70s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM is steady with home makers quoting 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots and sticks and 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. for powder, according to quantity and quality.

MENTHOL.—The market has barely opened and prices are nominal at 15s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. Forward position has rather more buyers, and up to 15s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid for January-March shipment.

MERCURY.—There seems to be a distinct change towards lower prices since the reopening of business this week. We understand that certain merchant interests are sellers at £22 7s. 6d. to £22 12s. 6d. per bottle on the spot, less the usual discount. The downward tendency is not likely to stimulate new buying to any extent except perhaps where urgent needs are to be filled. It is reported that f.o.b. terms for shipment from Spain have been shaded to about £21 per bottle f.o.b., and business generally is very slow. Cable advices from New York are also easier, with the price given at about \$126 per bottle duty paid.

MYRRH.—Further sales of good Aden sorts have been made at from £8 10s. to £9 per cwt.

NUX VOMICA is slow of sale, with Madras offering at about 15s. per cwt. on the spot.

OPIUM valued at £2,000 has arrived from Turkey.

PIMENTO is steady at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, with sellers of January-February shipment at 7½s. c.i.f.

RUBBER is easier by about ¼d. per lb. This is somewhat surprising in view of the better tone that existed prior to the holidays. The quietness is chiefly due to the news just cabled from Singapore that the shipments for December exceed 32,000 tons, which figure is far greater than anticipated by most dealers. Further, one or two small failures amongst dealers are responsible for a somewhat disquieting tone. Last week, arrivals totalled 992 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,182 tons, showing a decrease of 190 tons. The London stock now stands at 63,207 tons, against 48,948 tons at the corresponding

period last year. Quotation (Wednesday, 5 p.m.) No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 1s. 7½d.; February, 1s. 8d.; March, 1s. 8½d.; April-June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—Owing to the holidays there are no changes of importance to record this week and prices remain as follows. **ANISE.**—Spanish is 50s. and Levant 33s. 6d. **CANARY.**—Mazagan is 15s. 6d. spot, and 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward. **Saffi** 14s. 6d. spot. **CUMIN.**—Maltese is 60s. per cwt. spot and Morocco 60s. spot. **CORIANDER** is firmer at 40s. per cwt. on the spot. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco is 16s. 6d. to 17s. spot. **HEMP.**—Manchurian 17s. 6d. and Chilian 17s. **LINSEED.**—Mazagan is firm at 21s. spot and 20s. c.i.f. for forward shipment. **MUSTARD.**—English is 29s. per cwt.

SENEGA is still firm but quiet at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. on the spot; twenty-four packages have arrived from U.S.

SENNA.—Tinnevely, which has been inactive for some time past, is now showing signs of a revival. As is generally known, No. 1 leaf, on account of crop failure, has been, and still is, extremely difficult to find, up to 7½d. per lb. being wanted for fine bold leaf. No. 2, which is also short, has been realising up to 5½d., while No. 3 is in fair supply at from 3d. to 3½d., and of the ungraded quality prices vary from 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

SHELLAC opened quiet and easier on Tuesday at 255s. per cwt. for usual standard TN orange, and closed at 250s. on Wednesday; fine orange is 270s. to 320s.; pure button, 297s. 6d.; and A.C. cakey, 270s. To arrive, prices are lower, including sales of TN for December-January shipment at 215s. to 209s., and January-March at 207s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include March at 220s. to 215s., and May at 210s. to 204s.

Essential Oils

THERE are no important price changes to record in the opening week of the year. Sicilian lemon is steady, bergamot is firmer after a temporary weakness, and orange is fully maintained at previous rates. Cochin lemongrass is firmer. Bourbon geranium is easier in some directions, and Algerian is being sold at keenly competitive rates.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is dull at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. For shipment, 2s. 0½d. is quoted for drums, 2s. 1d. tins, 2s. 2½d. leads, all c.i.f. to arrive.

BERGAMOT.—After the decline of about a fortnight ago, when forward offers were made down to 18s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. and even less, quotations have reacted after sales at from 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for 37 to 38 l.a., and 20s. 3d. to 21s. is now about the value. On the spot there are sellers at 21s. 6d.

CAMPOR OIL.—Recent arrivals of *brown* have relieved the spot scarcity; values, however, are firm at 70s. to 75s. per cwt. *White* is quoted in large drums at 50s. to 52s. 6d.

CASSIA.—The regular commercial article 80 to 85 c.a. is difficult to find on the spot, and 7s. per lb. is the nominal value. "Treated" oil continues to arrive. For shipment 5s. 6d. c.i.f. is about the value.

CEDARLEAF.—American is offered for shipment at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—American is dull on the spot at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. in large drums; cases 1s. 6d. Fair sales have been made to arrive at low rates.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is steady on the spot at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., and for shipment 1s. 4d. c.i.f. For Java oil 1s. 8d. is quoted, and 1s. 7½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distillers quote from 5s. down to 4s. 5d. per lb. Rather more inquiry has already been noted for this year's delivery.

EUCALYPTUS has been arriving freely. Spot prices of 70 to 75 per cent. cineol are from 1s. 1½d. to 2s. per lb.; 80 to 85 per cent., 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is slightly easier on the spot at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Algerian is offered at keenly competitive rates against actual orders; from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. is quoted.

HO.—Japanese is quoted to come forward at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Limited arrivals have taken place recently, and 5s. is wanted for actual spot.

LEMON.—There is but little interest displayed as yet and spot prices remain unchanged at about 7s. 6d. to

7s. 9d. per lb. For shipment to arrive, 7s. 9d. to 8s. c.i.f. is quoted. Californian is unchanged at 5s. 3d. in large drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is firmer at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. is now asked.

MANDARIN on the spot is quoted at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian *sweet* is firm at 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. or on the spot. In some directions stocks are offered at the old level of 10s. 9d. while they remain. *Bitter* is also obtainable at 10s. 9d. West Indian *sweet* is firmly held for 9s.

PEPPERMINT.—There has been more inquiry for Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki, and prices are firm at from 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. For October-December and January-March shipment 6s. c.i.f. is quoted with sales of the latter position. American natural tin oil is quiet but steady at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. c.i.f.; on the spot from 14s. 6d. to 15s. is quoted.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is quiet at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. per lb. as to grade.

SPEARMINT.—American is steady without attracting much interest, 18s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted.

SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is unchanged at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. in drums for fine quality.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American on the spot is quoted at 14s. per lb., and for shipment at 12s. 3d. c.i.f., which is unchanged.

YLANG-YLANG.—Recent arrivals of No. 3 Bourbon are quoted on the spot at 2s. 6d. per oz.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 21 to January 3 inclusive: Anise (Ch.), 35 cs.; bergamot (It.), 11 cs.; bois de Siam (Fr.), 1 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 46 dm., (Ch.) 29 dm., (U.S.) 2 dm., (Fr.) 8 dm.; cassia (Fr.), 2 cs.; cedar leaf (U.S.), 2 dm.; celery (Fr.), 2 cs.; cinnamon (Cey.), 3 dm.; citronella (Guatemala) 3 dm., (Fr.) 8 dm., (Jv.) 14 dm.; clove (Fr.), 4 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 101 cs.; geranium (Réun.) 6 dm., (Holl.) 1 dm., (Jp.) 1 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 3 dm., 2 cs.; lemon (It.) 6 dm., 115 cs., (U.S.) 13 dm.; lemongrass (Br. India) 51 dm., (Guat.) 20 cs., (Jv.) 2 dm., (Fr.) 1 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 29 x ½ cs., 16 cs., 1 dm., (U.S.) 3 cs.; mandarin (It.), 4 cs.; orange (It.), 28 cs.; patchouli (Seych. Is.), 6 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 71 cs., 7 dm., (Ch.) 17 cs., (Jp.) 20 cs., (Latvia) 80 cs.; petitgrain (Argent.), 10 cs.; pine (Ger.), 3 dm.; rosewood (Fr.), 5 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.), 36 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 1 cs.; vetiver (Réun.) 2 dm., (Holl.) 2 cs.; Wormseed (U.S.), 1 dm., 4 cs.; ylang-ylang (Holl.), 2 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 26 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

SOME important changes are recorded this week. Phenolphthalein prices are much cheaper. Aspirin is higher for home trade. Continental bromides are much dearer, and it is expected that home makers' prices will move up in sympathy. Benzonaphthol and terpin hydrate are easier. Methylated ethers have been reduced ½d. per lb.

ACETANILIDE continues steady on a quiet market at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder, and less for quantities.

AMIDOPYRIN shows no change, with dealers quoting 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; market remains slack.

ASPIRIN.—A sharp advance in prices for home trade is recorded at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity. Export prices are unaffected.

BARBITONE is moving in limited quantities, with dealers' prices holding at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 11d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady and bright; quoted in quantities from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. ex works; small parcels 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is easier at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

BROMIDES.—The Continental makers are reported to have advanced their prices as follows:—Ammonium, by 2½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1½d., granular, 1½d.; sodium, B.P., 1½d. per lb., f.o.b. Hamburg. These advances, together with the additional key industry duty, are bound to make imports dearer on spot. The Continental makers, who also control bromine, have not advanced the price of that article up to the time of writing. Dealers' spot prices for the moment are not settled. British makers' prices are also so far un-

changed, but it may be taken for granted that their prices will advance in line with the Continent.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues very steady at 1s. 1½d. per lb. for large quantities, and at 1s. 2d. per lb. for ordinary sized parcels.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady with business passing; quoted by dealers from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is steady but quiet, second-hand parcels of foreign offering from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Continental to come forward will cost more than this.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged on a quiet market at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is quiet at from 5s. 9d. to 6s.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—Following on the reduction in prices of methylated spirit, the makers of methylated ethers have reduced their quotations by ½d. per lb., from January 2, and now quote:—

—	In W. qts.	Not less than 12 W. qts.	In drums or carboys
	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
S.g. 0.750	1 1½	1 1	1 0½
0.735	1 2	1 1½	1 1
0.730	1 2	1 1½	1 1
0.725	1 4	1 3½	1 3
0.725 (triply rect.)	1 8½	1 8	1 7½
0.720	1 5	1 4½	1 4
0.717	1 11	1 10½	1 10
Ether purif. 0.720 ex meth. spirit (Ether P.B. 1914)	2 3½	2 3	2 2½

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged at from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues fairly active, with business at keen prices; quoted from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., according to grade and quantity; slightly less for quantities.

HYDROQUINONE.—Prices are now steadier at the recently advanced rates, but isolated parcels are to be obtained at lower levels; quoted from 3s. 8d. for half-ton lots up to 4s. 9d. for 14 lb. parcels.

LACTIC ACID is very steady, with a fair business passing. B.P., from 2s. 6d. per lb.; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

LITHIUM CARBONATE is now quite steady at 4s. 9d. per lb. for fair quantities; some sellers might accept 4s. 8d. for big business.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is unchanged, with the market quiet; quoted from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is very irregular, with one or two exceptionally cheap sellers; sales are said to have been made down to 8s. 6d.; other holders continue to ask 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady but quiet at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARALDEHYDE is steady; quantities in carboys, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 3d. in bottles.

PHENACETIN continues steady with more business about; dealers quote from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity.

PHENAZONE is moving fairly well at competitive prices; quoted from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb., while 3s. 11d. might be accepted in some quarters for big orders.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—The market has broken down from the old controlled prices; prices now range from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) shows no change, with dealers offering spot at 5½d. to 5¼d. per lb. in drums, ex store.

RESORCIN is unchanged, with dealers quoting from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) continues steady, but there is little doing; quoted from 1s. 2½d. for large quantities, and up to 1s. 3½d. per lb. for small parcels.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues in fair demand, with dealers' prices steady at 1s. 7d. per lb. for quantities, and 1s. 7½d. for small lots.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains slow of sale at about 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues unchanged; large quantities of crystals at 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb.; small parcels a penny more.

SULPHONAL continues unsteady, with one or two cheap sellers; small spot parcels, 7s. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) continues steady but quiet, with dealers offering foreign at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE is easier at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

THYMOL is still dull, synthetic offering at about 10s. 3d., and slightly less for quantities; ex ajowan seed is dearer.

VANILLIN is meeting with little inquiry; offers are freely made at 15s. 6d. per lb. for quantities; 16s. for small parcels.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period December 11 to 31 inclusive are the following: Argyrol, £467; "acid soda propyl," £2,167; butyl alcohol, £131; carbon tetrachloride, £272; cocaine hydrochloride, £598; isopropyl alcohol, £211; potassium bromide, £275; pyrophosphoric acid, £394; vanillin, £152; undescribed chemicals, £8,011.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 4.

ONE or two minor alterations in prices are recorded this week and the market has reopened quietly with a steady tone. Acetone has advanced £4 per ton.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged but quiet: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex wharf or store.

ACETONE is firm and dearer, with fair business moving: B.C.S., in drums, £63 to £66 per ton, ex store.

ALUM remains dull and spot offers are slightly cheaper at £3 7s. 6d. to £8 10s. per ton for lump, in casks, ex store.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS), 99.95 per cent. continues in good demand on contracts, for which very low prices are being quoted: spot is offered at 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has been slightly reduced by importers, who now offer grey galvanising on spot at £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; contracts at slightly cheaper prices.

ARSENIC remains very slow, and sales of Cornish white powdered, f.o.r. mines, have been done down to £17 10s. and £17 15s. per ton.

COPPER SULPHATE.—So far as can be gathered, manufacturers' operations in this country and on the Continent are fully maintained, while there has been a steady demand for rough bar copper suitable for this purpose. There is a fair export demand, and the larger makers quote £24 10s. per ton f.o.b., less 5 per cent. and terms for home use, delivered f.o.r., vary from £25 to £25 10s.

CREAM OF TARTAR continues quiet with dealers offering foreign 99 to 100 per cent. powder in quantities at 92s. to 93s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE is unchanged but steady: 40 per cent. by volume, £38 per ton, in casks, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is moving fairly well on contracts, with dealers' prices for 85 per cent. about £45 per ton, in carboys, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT continues to be quoted on spot at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton for commercial, in single bags, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is in good inquiry forward and prices are more competitive, with lower prices for big contracts; spot is steady at 11s. 9d. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid.

LEAD PRODUCTS continue unchanged, with the market quiet. Lead acetate is offered by dealers on spot at steady prices: white, £42; brown, £40 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £32, c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £33 10s.; ground in oil, £36, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is steady, with dealers doing fairly well in 30 per cent. Continental red seal at £20 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

OXALIC ACID is steady and in fair demand forward: dealers quote large quantities at £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is unchanged at Convention rates: spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £23 15s. c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is cheaper as offered on spot by dealers; inquiry forward is good: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains quiet but is steady at from 2½d. per lb. for quantities to arrive; spot, 3½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—Commercial is slightly cheaper, with large quantities in two-cwt. drums offering at 4½d. per lb. ex store; small parcels from 5d.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN meets with a fair business: yellow, 6½d. per lb. in large quantities; small parcels, 7d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Dealers' prices continue steady, with good business on contract being done: spot, dog-tooth crystals, £28 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is very scarce on spot and there is little to come forward in the near future: prices are firm at fully £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is steady but quiet: large quantities to come forward, 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers are offering quantities of pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs from £15 to £15 5s.; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains quiet and unchanged: 95 per cent., £11 10s.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 17s. 6d. per ton f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is quiet but steady: 100 per cent. basis, £19 10s. per ton, and 20s. 3d. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is steady and business is moving well: dealers quote quantities from 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is slightly cheaper as quoted by dealers: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 10s.; broken, £10 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR is not very active: quotations for crude range from £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d., and terms for refined are as follows: Sicilian flowers, £13 7s. 6d.; refined ground, £12 and roll £10 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Prices continue generally unchanged, and since the reopening of the markets after the holidays business has remained very subdued. ANILINE oil continues at the unchanged quotation of 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETA-NAPHTHOL continues to be quoted at 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—The market is very steady at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. basis for 39° to 40° C. ice crystals according to quantity. It is not anticipated that any early change will take place and that these prices will remain steady for some time. CRESYLIC ACID remains very firm: substantial quantities were sold last year for delivery over the coming six months, and further inquiries are plentiful on the market. The lowest price for a good grade of pale acid is 2s. 7d. per gallon, naked at works. CREOSOTE OIL is very steady and business is moving well: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE is in fair request, with dealers' prices for imported flakes and balls steady at £17 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is quiet: small lots at £46 per ton, in drums, ex store; cheaper for quantities. PYRIDINE remains very slow, with offers at about 6s. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL meets with little business: commercial 90's, 1s. 7d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. XYLOL is idle and very irregular: pure, about 2s. 4d.; commercial, about 1s. 6d. per gallon at works. PITCH has remained dull over the holidays and the quotation continues unchanged at 85s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ALL products in this section have remained quiet since the reopening after the holidays. A few changes in prices are recorded. Palm oils are very steady; linseed oil is easier; cotton oils are quiet and slightly easier, and acid oils are dull. ACID OILS continue fairly steady but quiet: coconut and/or palm kernel, 35s. 6d.; groundnut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 27s. 6d. spot. CASTOR is very quiet and unchanged: pharmaceutical, 52s.; first pressings, 47s.; second pressings, 45s. per cwt., in barrels, on the spot in not less than one ton lots. COCONUT.—Deodorised, on spot, is slow but steady at 48s. 6d.; Ceylon, 41s. c.i.f.; Cochim, 57s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Some grades are slightly cheaper, with the market steady, but very quiet: deodorised, 46s.; common edible, 45s.; soap-making, 39s.; crude, about 39s. spot. GROUNDNUT has remained quiet and is a little easier: deodorised, spot, 52s.; crude Oriental, 47s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL remains very quiet: deodorised, 48s.; crude, about 43s. spot. PALM.—Prices show a slight appreciation since the holidays and the market now seems steady, with some business: Lagos, 35s. 6d.; softs, 34s. 3d.; mediums, 33s. 9d.; hards, 34s. 6d.; bleached, 37s. spot. RAPE is quiet and unchanged: refined 48s.; crude, 46s. spot. SOYA remains quiet, with deodorised easier at about 42s. 6d.; crude, about 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) has remained slow since the

holidays and prices for all positions are a good deal easier: on spot, 28s.; January-April, 27s. 1½d.; May-August, 28s. 1½d.; boiled oil, spot, 32s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—The tendency has again been upwards on bullish American cable advices regarding the prospect of a more active trade demand and the possibility of a curtailment of crop operations for next season, but business on this side so soon after the holidays has remained rather quiet. After closing for the year at 39s. 6d. the market appreciated a little further, and closed on Wednesday with sales at 40s. 3d. to 41s. per cwt.; Jan.-April, 42s. 3d. Last week London deliveries were confined to 606 barrels, this making an aggregate for 1927 of 116,185 barrels, comparing with 105,841 barrels for 1926 and 88,568 barrels for 1925. The stocks were given at 59,016 barrels, compared with 45,113 barrels last year, and, including the landings and afloats, the total London visible supply amounts to 65,375 barrels, compared with 54,688 barrels a year previous. RESIN.—Prices again improved with c.i.f. terms for B. to M. standing at about 19s. and W.W. quality at 25s. 3d. per cwt. for shipment from America. A trade authority says that stocks in America are by no means heavy considering the big crop yield this season, and existing stocks will have to be largely depended upon to satisfy needs within the next few months. WOOD.—Hankow, on spot, in barrels, is steady at 77s.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—This market has reopened very quietly, and, so far, there is little sign of much business moving. Quoted prices are unchanged, as given in our issue of December 24 (p. 798).

"Containers on Loan and Returnable"

In their latest bulletin the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association state that negotiations with Customs have now been completed. The Department have advised the Association "that they will not insist on the inclusion of the cost of such return in the value of the goods for the purpose of assessment of duty." In 1922 Customs attempted to levy key industry duty on the full value of containers on loan and returnable. This ruling was contested, and after six months of negotiations it was cancelled. This year Customs ruled that importers must pay duty "on the cost of returning such containers." This was also contested and the Department has now withdrawn this demand. The second attempt by Customs to claim duty on cost of returning containers made matters very difficult for importers, involving payment of considerable amounts as deposits which were left open for months. The position is now quite clear and definite. Neither the containers on loan nor the cost of returning them are liable to key industry duty. When importing dutiable goods in containers on loan members should arrange for their invoices handed to Customs to state: (1) The "naked" value of the material; (2) a note that the containers (whether drums, cylinders or bottles) are on loan and returnable. No value should be given. Members who have in the past paid deposits on "containers on loan" should at once apply for a full refund of such amounts.

Jugo-Slav. Opium Production

A REPORT from Belgrade states that the opium collection during 1927 amounted to about 40,000 kilos. Stocks in hand totalled 15,000 kilos. Jugo-Slav opium contains from 12 to 15 per cent. morphine, and for last season's collection from 1,025 to 1,050 dinars per oke has been paid. Buyers were chiefly Greek merchants from Salonika, but among these were also a number of buyers from Germany. The thorough organisation of the opium trade is contemplated, so that exporters in the future hope to be able to compete in the international markets. In order to accomplish this a large amount of capital will be required, which will probably only be obtained with the assistance of outside interests.

Magnesium Sulphate Syndicate

THE following are the official selling prices fixed by the recently formed German magnesium sulphate syndicate (*C. & D.*, December 24, p. 798):—For lots of fifty tons and over in single second-hand jute sacks, each sack containing 100 kilos, per 1,000 kilos f.o.b. Hamburg, £2 5s. For 30 to 40-ton lots, £2 6s. 9d.; 25-ton lots, £2 7s.; 15-ton lots, £2 7s. 3d.; ten-ton lots, £2 7s. 6d.; five-ton lots, £2 8s. 9d. German exporters are granted an export rebato of two per cent., as well as a cash discount of one per cent. for payment against documents. Special concessions are made for exports to Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Poland, Holland and Belgium. For packages in single, second-hand, 50-kilo sacks, prices are 2s. higher; in single new, 100-kilo sacks, 2s. higher; in new, single, 50-kilo jute sacks, 4s. higher; in new, double-jute sacks of 100 kilos, 8s. higher; and in new, double, 50-kilo jute sacks, 14s. higher. For packages in new wooden casks of 100-150 kilos, prices are 24s. higher than the basic price of £2 5s. per 1,000 kilos.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Claims of Herbalists

SIR,—Mr. Burden protests against the claims of chemists to be the only vendors of drugs as making for medical monopoly, and then goes on to make a much more drastic claim on behalf of herbalists. For he says that he believes that none but trained medical herbalists should prescribe and dispense herbal medications. Are these men qualified medical practitioners who have specialised in herbs, or is the term "medical" only used to denote the class of herbs in which they deal? If the latter, then, following the same train of argument, chemists qualified to dispense and sell poisons might put forward the claim that they are the only persons who should prescribe them, which reduces the suggestion to absurdity. And further, when a chemist received a prescription which contained a drug derived from a herb, would he be expected to hand it over to the herbalist to dispense? As a *quid pro quo*, if the herbalist were not a pharmacist as well, we should expect him to leave any herbs which contained a statutory poison severely alone. The suggestion that the sale of drugs (and by drugs for the purpose of this letter I understand such things as are used for the relief of human ailments) should be confined to chemists is not made solely with the idea of creating overtime for their cash registers; some of us think a little at times of the persons who are going to use these drugs, and there is no question that it would be better for medicaments, especially those in household use, to be sold by men who have a knowledge of their properties and uses. Not long ago I had a customer for some camphorated oil and turpentine—a very ordinary sale, but by a chance remark it came out that the woman was going to drop it into her baby's ear. That is my argument for the sale of drugs by chemists.

Yours faithfully,
BOTH SIDES (2/1).

The Coming Pharmacists' Prospects

SIR,—The following facts may assist "Student" in answer to his query in your issue of December 31, 1927. Four brothers received the same education, and each of them, inheriting £1,000 at twenty-one, invested their principal as here stated. (1) A butcher (three children) retired from business at sixty years of age; his will at death was proved at £15,000. He educated one son for the medical profession, the other as an accountant, and left a married daughter. (2) An ironmonger retired at sixty-five (four sons): two sons are in the business with a turnover of £12,000 per annum; one son is a chemist, the fourth a painter and decorator; the chemist is making £350 per annum and the decorator £800. (3) A grocer (business now amalgamated with large firm) draws £1,000 per annum as director. (4) A chemist in business for fifty years on his own account; still at business and wondering what will happen next.

Yours, etc.,
ON THE PANEL (3/1).

SIR,—"Student" asks for enlightenment as to "Coming Pharmacists' Prospects." After fifty-six years in the drug trade I say, Do not look for assistance from the Society. When "Student" has passed the Qualifying examination he will have to work hard and use his brains. It will be needless to repine at the competition from grocer, draper or any other trader. I also groused at the small grocer's competition forty years ago, but I had to strike out and get on with it. An average chemist with a modicum of "Go, grit and gumption" will forge ahead and earn a living.

Yours faithfully,
OLD SCOT IN BUSINESS (3/1).

Union is Strength

SIR,—The doctors, as members of the British Medical Association, dictated their terms to the Insurance Commissioners, the dentists also through their association. The chemists, no union no strength, are therefore taken at their own valuation—2½d. for dispensing a recipe; my barber charges me 8d. for haircut. Are we so wanting in brains that as a body we cannot suggest a remedy? There is one which, if adopted, would, I am confident, enable us also to dictate terms—a chemists' union including every qualified man. It must be obvious to every unbiased mind that it is only by offering a united front that there is the slightest hope that our just demands will be listened to. The demands of a union composed of every qualified man would be irresistible. Where is the Mussolini to lead the forlorn hope?—I am, etc.,

J. WALKER.

Malpas.

The C.D.A. and Scottish Chemists

SIR,—I am sorry if anything in my previous letter should seem "scarcely sporting and certainly ungracious." If the circular which I criticised had been sent only to Scottish members of the C.D.A. it might have raised no comment, but as it was sent also as a bit of propaganda to chemists who were not members, Mr. Mallinson must not complain if the claims he makes for the C.D.A. are scrutinised from various angles. Regarding indemnity benefits, the fact remains that all along the S.P.F. has been in advance of the C.D.A., and Mr. Mallinson rather flatters the latter when he assumes that "the company . . . changed its figures several times in order apparently to place the C.D.A. at a disadvantage." Why should they? The benefits have been increased from time to time simply as a matter of business, and without any thought of the C.D.A. at all. It is pleasing to note that English and Welsh chemists are not to be treated as "step-bairns," but will get the unlimited benefit also "as soon as possible"—a rather vague term, surely. Nobody has denied that, so far, the C.D.A. has been able to meet any competition actuarially sound. Whether it is an actuarially sound proposition to offer unlimited benefit to 8,000 members with available free assets of £10,000 or so, I am not sufficiently expert to decide, but I am afraid that it may yet—horrible thought!—find it advisable to underwrite some, at least, of its liability with one of these insurance companies that carry on for the sake of profit. Incidentally, is it not rather inconsistent for the protagonists of "pharmacy for the pharmacist" to encroach on what is after all the legitimate business only of insurance companies? And is it good business to pay, even to an association of chemists, for insurance, more than would be charged for the same risks by a reputable company? "Let the cobbler stick to his last," is quite a good motto, but it works both ways. Why should chemists dabble with insurance, anyway? Mr. Mallinson's comments on the difference between English and Scottish N.H.I. affairs are interesting, and his statement that "Scottish chemists have benefited all the time by the constant fight for more money, south of the border" is at least novel, though few in the north will agree with it. It has always been our impression that we have done our own fighting. But we live and learn. Mr. Mallinson is quite accurate when he says that the S.P.F. has never been entrusted with the N.H.I. negotiations, but I do not see how that strengthens any of his arguments. Presumably, he knows all about the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) and the good work it has done in the past, and the communication from its secretary on page 831 of last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST needs no further comment. There has never been any occasion for the S.P.F. to trouble itself with N.H.I. affairs. To conclude, the C.D.A. is making a bid for the support of Scottish chemists, by offering them unlimited benefits, which will at some future unspecified date be also extended to English and Welsh members. My contention is that the S.P.F., through its insurance scheme, already offers protection to the extent of £5,000, with full legal expenses and all other benefits that Mr. Mallinson enlarges on, at a smaller annual subscription, and that the C.D.A., with its comparatively

small free capital, is not in a position to shoulder these liabilities without reinsuring its risks. Scottish chemists may now be left to make their own choice.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES DOW.

Glasgow.

Pharmaceutical Training in Wholesale Houses

SIR,—In support of Mr. H. F. Slack's contention that apprentices who have served apprenticeship in the laboratories of wholesale houses should be admitted to the Pharmaceutical Society's examination, I say—why not? Is not the object of the examination to prove fitness? If the apprentice passes after serving the requisite time with an approved teacher, what useful purpose is served by excluding him from the Pharmaceutical Society's examination? If without retail experience he is so foolish as to open a retail business, he will probably lose his money. If he gets employment in the retail, his employer takes him knowing that training has been taken in another branch, so that there is no deception. Viewed broadly, the advantage appears to be all in favour of admitting to the examination. The Society takes his fees and has the opportunity of making him a member. On the other hand, if rejected, the would-be candidate is driven to take some other qualification. It is well to recognise that retail businesses vary greatly. Some do much dispensing, some little, some are professional in character, others mere trading concerns, some do veterinary business, others "heavy trade." How, then, should an apprentice who has served his time in a laboratory be less fitted to change his sphere than one who has served in one branch of the retail to enter another branch?—Yours faithfully,

H. BAGSHAW.

Oldham.

Diminished Insurance Dispensing Payments

SIR,—It is somewhat reassuring to read statements by those who should know the facts of the case that the prospects for the final payments of this year's Insurance accounts are showing the possibility of a discount of only 10 per cent. on the total. Taking the average of a fifty-fifty basis of drugs and fees, this would mean 20 per cent. of our real payment, or the equivalent of a penny cut on the fivepence. But the last month's payment received, by me at any rate, shows a different average, the fees working out to 4.5d., while the drugs come to 5.25d.; this will make a considerable reduction on actual earnings. Now the last month's fees have been subjected to a discount of one-third, and we are given to understand that this is to balance the amount paid out for the first three months of this year, when the drug bill was abnormally heavy and we were paid in full; but surely those early months of this year came under the old contract—are we to be made to pay for conditions over which we had no control? If the officials of the R.P.U. are really satisfied that there has been economy in prescribing, so much the better for us all, although I must say that I cannot distinguish any difference in my own work. One of the many causes of waste is the quantity of medicine which insured persons obtain when they have no need of it. It is a common occurrence to dispense a 12-oz. mixture for a person one evening and then to find the same person presenting a new script the next night; if one comments on the fact one is told that "the assistant gave me a white mixture instead of my usual red one, so I threw it away and went to see the old doctor to-night."

Yours, etc.,

TEN PER CENT. (13/12).

Appreciations

Many thanks for *C. & D. Diary* for 1928. If possible, it is better and more complete than ever.—S. H. (14/12).

I have just received the *C. & D. Diary* for 1928. I congratulate you on the production. The article on Fungicides and Insecticides is splendid and will be found very useful, in country places especially.—T. H. B. (14/12).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

—Q. T. M. (2/12).—WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTIVE.—Various mixtures of soap and glycerin are used for preventing condensation of moisture on windows. Of the following formulas, No. I is an example of this type, while No. II is a more ambitious product resulting from war-time research:—

I	II
Yellow soap ... 4 oz.	Potassium salt of
Crude glycerin ... 2 oz.	62 per cent. sul-
Hot water ... 12 oz.	phonated cotton
Mix the cut-up soap with	oil containing 38
the hot water until a cream	per cent. of
results, then add the glycerin.	water ... 100 parts
	Sodium hydroxide 15 parts
	Waterglass ... 3 parts
	Glycerin ... 3 parts
	Heavy paraffin oil 3 parts

B. M. (5/12).—WET WHITE.—See C. & D., 1927, I, 538.

S. R. (5/12).—CONCENTRATED WATERS.—These are really solutions of essential oils about forty times the strength of the aromatic distilled waters. The following are examples of how the waters may be prepared:—

<i>Aqua Anethi Conc.</i>	<i>Aqua Mentha Pip. Conc.</i>
Ol. anethi ... mc.	Ol. mentha pip. ... 5ss.
Aq. fervid. ... 3v.	Aq. fervid. ... 3viij.
Spt. rectificat. ad 3xviij.	Spt. rectificat. ad 3xx.
Dissolve the oil in 10 oz.	Dissolve the oil in 10 oz.
of the spirit and add the hot	of the spirit, add the water,
water. Shake well and set	and proceed as in making
aside for a day or two.	aq. anethi conc., adding,
Decant, and filter through	after filtration, sufficient
2 dr. of kaolin; then make	rectified spirit to bring up
up the filtrate with spirit to	the volume to 1 pint.
18 oz.	

In the same way as aq. anethi conc., the corresponding preparations of anise, cloves, caraway, cinnamon and fennel may be made. Cassia, pimento, rose and spearmint should be made like aq. mentha pip. conc. In making aq. rose conc., omit a drachm of the otto and replace it with ol. ros. geran. 5ss., which rounds off the aroma better. The addition of five drops of oil of cloves to each drachm of otto of rose used produces an aroma closely resembling that of the water distilled from rose-petals. Martindale ("Extra Pharmacopoeia") gives a number of formulas for making concentrated waters, that for elder flower being as follows:—

Essential oil of sambucus ...	1 part
Alcohol (70 per cent.) ...	100 parts

Concentrated elder-flower water (1 = 10) may be made by distilling fifty parts of fresh, or ten parts of dried, flowers with water to produce 100 parts of distillate; add to the latter two parts of alcohol and distil off ten parts.

J. R. M. (6/12).—SILVERING ELECTRIC-LIGHT BULBS.—The tin amalgam process was described in the C. & D., 1927, I, p. 182, but it has now been entirely replaced by a better process of depositing silver on glass, as follows: Two solutions are required: (1) a silvering liquid and (2) a reducing liquid. No. 1 is made by dissolving silver nitrate, 30 grams, in distilled water, 240 grams, and treating with ammonia until the precipitate at first formed is redissolved, then filtering bright and making up to 480 c.c. with water. No. 2 solution is obtained by dissolving potassium sodium tartrate, 0.75 gram in water 300 grams, and boiling. Next add silver nitrate, 0.166 gram, and boil for from 10 to 15 minutes until the liquid turns grey. After filtration make up to 480 c.c. with water. For use 30 c.c. of each solution is mixed, diluted with 120 c.c. of water and poured over the chemically clean surface of the glass to be silvered. In about an hour the whole of the silver will be deposited, the glass then being rinsed in water, allowed to dry and finally backed with a protective coating of asphalt varnish.

A. T. (7/12).—POISONOUS SHRUBS.—Pernettya belongs to the heath family, and is not likely to be touched by cattle. Escallonia is not known to be poisonous to

cattle. It is commonly grown in the South of England, but we have never heard of a case of poisoning by it. Berberis is very bitter and the leaves are prickly, but it is not poisonous. Animals are not likely to eat it. Weigela belongs to the honeysuckle family; it is not recognised as being poisonous to animals.

T. J. B. (18/12).—INFLUENZA MIXTURE.—The following is a "known, admitted and approved" remedy, containing the ingredients you mention:—

Cold, Fever and Influenza Mixture, P.F. 186.

Potas. nit. ...	3iijss.
Quin. sulph. ...	3ij. 3ij.
Ac. sulph. ...	q.s.
Liq. am. acet. conc. ...	3viij.
Tr. camph. co. ...	3xv.
Ess. limonis ...	3ij.
Syrupi ...	3xx.
Aq. ...	ad 3cxl.

O. R. W. (18/12).—RESTORING VELLUM.—The method of dealing with old vellum or parchment which has stiffened is to damp and flatten it as a preliminary. The best way of damping it is to sprinkle water lightly on a double sheet of blotting paper and then leave the vellum between this for some hours, inspecting occasionally to see that the ink is not suffering. For cleaning you might try gently rubbing with breadcrumbs or sponging with a very weak solution of oxalic acid. In the case of the latter, care must be taken not to damage the ink, and a preliminary test may be made by applying the solution where there is a large amount of colour, then, by means of a piece of white blotting paper, seeing if any of the colour is removed.

Legal Queries

J. A. C. B. (28/12) made up some accumulator acid for a customer who now complains that it was too strong, and has sulphated the plates. The customer demands a new set of accumulators. How does "J. A. C. B." stand? [It is entirely a question of fact whether or not the acid prepared by "J. A. C. B." was suitable for the purpose for which it was intended; if it was, his customer has no right to any redress; if it was not, the customer has a right of action for damages for negligence. In the latter event the measure of damages would be the cost of a fresh set of accumulators, or the cost of repairing the old ones, if it is possible to repair them.]

A. C. (7/12) started keeping a spirit stock book in July 1926, and wishes to know (1) whether there is any time limit for applying for a rebate of duty on spirits used? and (2) can he claim in respect of spirits used on a doctor's prescription to make ear drops (a solution of boric acid in rectified spirit)? [(1) The period within which a claim must be made for rebate is fixed at three months from the date on which the spirits were used; but the Commissioners may, in exceptional cases, if satisfied the delay was unavoidable, extend this time. (2) A claim might be made in the usual way for rebate in respect of this preparation, but it is not certain that it would be allowed.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1878
Chloral Hydrate—Poison

The Privy Council has sanctioned the addition of chloral hydrate and its preparations to the second part of the Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, as proposed by the Pharmaceutical Council. Chloral hydrate and its preparations are therefore henceforth to be regarded as official poisons. They may only be sold by registered chemists and druggists, and the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover containing them must be distinctly labelled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and address of the seller. It is as well to add, in the hope of bringing about a rectification of the absurdity, that all this paraphernalia of legal protection may be dispensed with in the case of a preparation of chloral put up under some fancy and seductive title, and supplied to the public with a patent medicine-stamp.



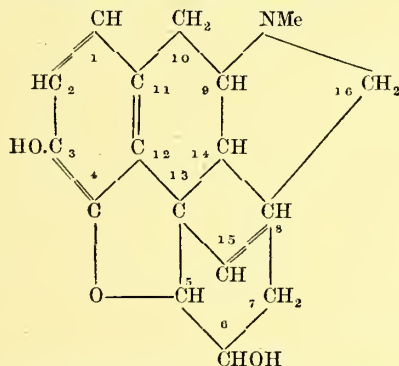
[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Molybdenum is a hard, silver-white metal belonging to the chromium group. It has a very high melting-point (circa 2460° C.). It is used along with chromium and manganese in the production of special hard and heat-resistant steels (armour plate, permanent magnets, gun linings, etc.). Ammonium molybdate (used for testing for phosphate) is the only molybdenum salt of pharmaceutical interest.

Monazite Sand is a Brazilian mineral of yellow colour containing translucent crystals of phosphates of metals of the cerium group (cerium, lanthanum, didymium, etc.). Its economic value, however, depends entirely upon its content of thorium. The mineral is widely distributed, Travancore and Ceylon being other sources of importance. The thorium content of monazite sand may be up to 10 per cent. (or rarely considerably higher) when expressed as thorium oxide. Thorium salts are used for impregnating gas mantles, and though cerium must also be present the amount necessary is small. A use for cerium is in making pyrophoric alloys (of cerium and iron) for cigarette lighters. Didymium, another by-product in working up monazite sand, enters into the composition of some marking inks.

Monel Metal is an alloy of nickel (68 per cent.) with copper (about 27 per cent.), the remainder being small amounts of iron, carbon, silicon and manganese. This alloy is being used as a non-corrosive material for chemical plant owing to its relatively high resistance to chemical action as compared with iron, copper, brass, etc. The alloy is extensively used in America for "hygienic" mixers and containers for foods and beverages.

Morphine ($C_{17}H_{19}O_3N, H_2O$) was discovered by Seguin in 1804, and isolated from opium by Sétürner in 1807. It was the first of the "vegetable alkalies" now known as alkaloids. The narcotic properties of opium are mainly due to morphine, which may be present to the extent of over 20 per cent. (in combination with meconic acid). Morphine is a derivative of phenanthrene, containing a tertiary nitrogen atom and three oxygen atoms. One oxygen atom is alcoholic and a second phenolic, whilst the third is part of a heterocyclic ring. The following formula by Gulland and Robinson fits well with the decomposition products of morphine and the relative composition of other opium alkaloids:—



Morphine of commerce is a white crystalline powder containing one molecule of water of crystallisation (which is lost at 100-120° C.). It melts (with decomposition) at about 230° C. It is bitter in taste, and is sparingly soluble in most solvents, but readily dissolves in dilute

acids. It is used in medicine mainly in the form of morphine hydrochloride, but morphine tartrate is used for making hypodermic tablets and injections.

Morphine, Action of.—The action of morphine upon the central nervous system is almost wholly depressant, and this makes it invaluable in the treatment of sleeplessness due to pain. However, the various centres respond differently, the respiratory and cough centres being depressed, but the vagal centres, particularly the vomiting centres, may be stimulated by small doses. Morphine is useful in alleviating irritable coughs, and the danger therefrom is due to depression of respiratory action. This is the cause of susceptibility of infants and the aged to morphine poisoning. The oculo-motor centre is stimulated by morphine (with constriction of the pupil). Atropine directly antagonises all morphine actions.

Morphine Habit.—Morphinomaniacs are produced by an injudicious use of morphine to alleviate sleeplessness or pain, the habit being continued mainly because of the acute misery attendant upon omission of its use, rather than the pleasurable sensation following the administration of morphine. The habit causes loss of all sense of moral responsibility, whilst the addict suffers from gastric and intestinal disorders and is wasted in appearance. Tolerance to morphine is established in a few weeks, and the morphinomaniac ordinarily uses relatively enormous doses. Whenever possible it is best to stop the drug completely, and in any case, the amount allowable can be greatly reduced without violent reaction. The final cessation of morphine doses produces a more drastic effect than reduction in quantity. The primary object is to improve the health of the patient sufficiently to withstand the shock (which includes cramp or even collapse), following stoppage of morphine injections.

Myrobalans.—This name is given to the fruit of East Indian species of *Terminalia* (N.O. *Combretaceae*), which are largely used in tanning material. The species chiefly used are *Terminalia Chebula*, Retz, and *T. Bellerica*, Rob. The fruit of *Chebula Myrobalans* is ovoid about 1 to 1½ inches long, obscurely 5 or 6-sided, and covered with a smooth yellowish brown epidermis enclosing an astringent pulp, and a hard-celled stone or endocarp. The unripe fruits, known as black myrobalans, are the form of the fruit used medicinally. These are shrivelled, black, ovoid, about ½ to ¾ inch long, with a shining fracture and an extremely astringent taste. They contain from 20 to 30 per cent. of a mixture of tannic and gallic acids, apparently derived from chebulinic acid; also a greenish oleoresin named myrobalanin. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding the amount of tannin they contain, they act as a useful purgative when taken internally, and, in the powdered state, form one of the remedies carried by most of the Mecca pilgrims. The purgative property is probably due to the oleoresin, myrobalanin. For tanning and dyeing purposes the fruit of another species is also used, *Terminalia bellerica*, Roxb. Myrobalans produce a soft, porous leather, and good specimens of *T. Chebula* furnish a yellow dye and give a kind of bloom to the leather. Considerable differences occur in the amount of tannin present in the myrobalans from different provinces, and the prices vary accordingly. (See "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," Vol. XXII (1903), pp. 1181-4 and 1388.) The best qualities of *T. Chebula* are oval and pointed, and solid in structure, while the less valuable *T. Bellerica* are round and spongy. On the English market there are five chief kinds recognised, called after the localities where they are marketed:—*Bimties*, shipped from Bimlipatam, in Madras; *Rajapores* and *Vengurlas*, from Bombay; *Jubbulpores*, from the Central Provinces; and *Madras*. On the London market *Madras No. 1* whole nuts used to command the highest price, while tanners held different opinions as to the relative values of *Bimties* and *Jubbulpores*, which are abbreviated and referred to as B.1 or J.2, the figure representing the quality. The fruits are generally picked over for shipment and contracts made on the basis of fair average of season, the unit of sale in Madras being the candy of 500 lb., and of packing, the bag of 164 lb. net. In Calcutta the nuts are shipped in half-cwt. packets and sales are made per bazaar maund,

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

while in Bombay the unit of sale is the candy of twenty-five Bombay maunds and shipment is made in bags of 140, 168 and 182 lbs. High freights first encouraged shipment of crushed myrobalans, i.e., with the kernels removed, and myrobalans extract. The concentrated extract containing 50 to 60 per cent. tan is usually shipped in solid blocks. In 1925 the imports of myrobalans into the U.K. were 539,309 cwt., against 757,151 cwt. in 1924 and 492,007 cwt. in 1923; re-exports in 1925 were 23,430 cwt., against 13,091 cwt. in 1924 and 5,456 cwt. in 1923. The principal consumers are the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, in that order. The fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*, Linn., is known as the Emblic myrobalan, but the plant belongs to the *Euphorbiaceae*, and the fruits split up on pressure into six parts, each containing one seed. The fruits are used medicinally in India as an astringent, but not in tanning.

N

Naked.—When goods such as glycerin, naphtha, linseed oil, etc., are quoted "naked," packages of any description are not included.

Name, Assumed.—A person is allowed, by law, to call himself by whatever name he pleases, consequently he may assume any name or names he likes in addition to or in substitution for his baptismal names. Although no formalities are required in order to make a change of name effective, it is usually desirable to have some permanent record of the change in order to preserve evidence of identity. For instance, a legatee who had changed his name might otherwise have difficulty in proving that he was the beneficiary named in the will which mentioned only his former name. There are three ways in which a change of name can be effected in such a way as to put the change on record. One way is by private Act of Parliament; but this method is so costly and involved that it is practically never resorted to. Another method is by obtaining a Royal Licence through the Herald's College. This is the method adopted when a change of arms is also desired; but it is fairly costly, and there are a number of formalities to be gone through. The usual way in which to record a change of name is to execute a deed poll and file it in the Central Office of the High Court. Notice of the change is usually advertised in "The London Gazette" and sometimes in other newspapers. Even when expert assistance is obtained, this method of putting a change of name on record costs only about £5 in the ordinary way.

Name Changing.—See Change of Name.

Name Plate.—In addition to having his name on the fascia board over his shop front, it is generally advisable for the retail chemist to show it beneath the window as well, so that customers inspecting the window display may see it at a glance without looking up. There are several different methods of introducing name plates in this position, and there are a variety of materials available for the purpose. A frequent custom is to have a neat stall-plate of bronze-metal with raised lettering of the same material, or with white lettering inlaid. This is placed in the centre of the window at the top of the riser, so that the name is plainly visible to both passers-by and people inspecting the window display. The old-style incised fascia below the window is now out of date. An alternative method is to have the name arranged in wood or metal lettering on the sloping riser of the window base, inside the glass. Name plates can be obtained for use in this position which can be illuminated at night by means of concealed lights beneath the bed of the window. Brass name plates on the shop door, while not being of great value from the publicity point of view, have the advantage of giving a professional air to the shop entrance. For these, engraved script lettering is generally most suitable. Plain, neat lettering is preferable, and ornamental flourishes should be avoided.

Name, Registration of.—See Business Names Registration.

Names of Deceased Chemists, Use.—The name of any chemist who has created a business and built up a reputation may be used, but the name of the one who carries on the business must be declared as a sub-title in order to secure protection under the Pharmacy Acts. Under the Business Names Act the name of the proprietor or proprietors must also be registered.

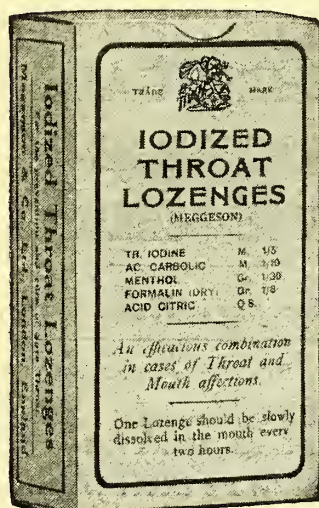
Naphtha, Mineral.—The term "naphtha" was formerly applied to any volatile, more or less mobile, inflammable variety of bitumen. The word subsequently became applied to the naturally occurring hydrocarbons, but was eventually extended to other hydrocarbons obtained by the destructive distillation of shale, coal, etc., and is now generally held to include those petroleum fractions which boil below 137° C. This limit, however, is not observed by all refiners, and consequently commercial naphthas present wide variations, especially in the amount of the aromatic hydrocarbons they contain and in the nature of their paraffins and olefines. They are also characterised by variations in their optical properties. Petroleum naphthas are not definite compounds, but are composed of a number of hydrocarbons, which vary in character and quantity present according to the petroleum from which they have been distilled. The term is loosely applied, and generally the single word "naphtha" is synonymous with "mineral naphtha." American practice confines the designation "naphtha" to mixtures of light hydrocarbons intended for some purpose such as dry cleaning, and fixes standards for these specific requirements. The preliminary distillation of crude oil results in its separation into three main fractions. The first (boiling point up to 150° C.) has a s.g. 0.75-0.77, and is used as motor spirit and for dry cleaning. This is redistilled to remove tarry and resinous matter, and, after purification, carefully fractionated. The fraction which distils between 70° C. and 120° C. is known commercially as benzin, s.g. 0.70-0.72. This is further distilled and separated into two fractions, the one possessing a lower boiling point being known as benzoline, while the heavier is designated naphtha. Both these fractions find almost identical uses, and the names which denote them are loosely applied. It is impossible to give exact physical constants, but the physical properties of a naphtha which has a s.g. of 0.720-0.756 are usually as follow:—B.pt., 46° C.-80° C.; latent heat of vaporisation, 38° C.-56° C.; vapour density, 3.005-3.190; specific heat, 0.5687-0.5704. Mineral naphtha is used in paint and varnish making, dry cleaning and soapmaking. The density affects the solvent power; heavy naphthas will dissolve heavier hydrocarbons more readily than light naphthas. Naphtha finds a use also for removing grease from wool.

Naphtha, Solvent.—Petroleum naphtha must be distinguished from "solvent naphtha," which is used as a rubber solvent in the manufacture of waterproof cloth, distils between 120° and 160° C., contains toluene, xylene and pseudo-cumene, and is not a petroleum product. "Green" naphtha is one of the fractions obtained in the fractionation of crude shale oil, s.g. 0.770, which on redistilling gives a fraction collected at a s.g. not greater than 0.760; known as "shale" spirit or "shale" naphtha, a volatile inflammable liquid, colourless, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin and olefine series. Under the term "solvent" naphtha both coal-tar naphtha and wood naphtha are marketed. Symptoms of acute naphtha poisoning are headache, vertigo, dyspnoea, palpitation, nausea and vomiting, mental confusion and death resulting from hæmorrhage from the respiratory mucosa or paralysis of the heart. Sometimes there are acute hysterical attacks, with insomnia. In cases in which the patient has died after a few days, autopsy has revealed that the morbid changes are fatty degeneration of the heart, viscera, kidneys, and liver. Poisoning may cause chronic bronchitis, tinnitus aurium, vertigo, headache, and mental dullness. Treatment consists in oxygen inhalations with artificial respiration. Dermatitis and eczema of the hands of workers may be caused also in the polishing trade, where the polish used is made with a naphtha solvent.

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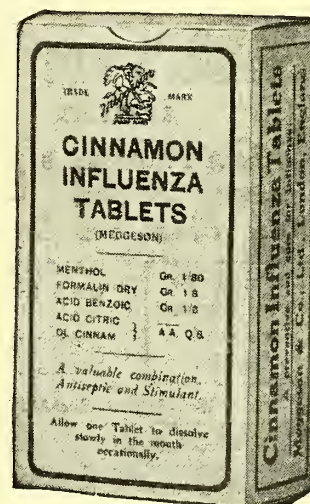
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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Northumberland Road
NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE.

*Phone: Central 5618/9. Wires: "Martin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

ANILINE DYES PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

LIQUORICE (BLOCK and STICKS)

GENERAL CHEMICALS

We Specialise in Highest Quality.

Distributors in England for

FRIES BROS. renowned **ESSENCES**
(PEACH, APRICOT, Etc.)

Also for the HIGH CLASS

Melba Toilet Preparations

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7265. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Nordo, London."

JOHNSON & SONS

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LTD.

STANDARDISED GALENICALS
 CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS
 EMULSIONS [PACKED
OR
BULK] TINCTURES
 LIQUID EXTRACTS OINTMENTS
 SYRUPS TOILET PREPARATIONS
 PACKED SPECIALITIES

MANCHESTER:
 12 QUEEN ST.,
 DEANS GATE.

HENDON
 LONDON N.W.4

PHONE:
 HENDON 2070 (3 lines)
 GRAMS:
 "CAUSTIC,
 LONDON."

SOLVANTINE

THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR ETHYL ALCOHOL

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL 100%

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

PEPPERMINT OILS Double Rectified
to B.P. figures.

Genuine Hungarian Transplanted Mitcham B.P. from Mentha
Piperata.

American Single Distilled and Double Rectified

also Wayne County Type B.P. (A substitute for
American Oils.)

We undertake fractionation and rectification of Customers' own deliveries of crude oils.

ESSENTIAL OILS* AROMATIC CHEMICALS

R. ANSAY, LTD.

(J. R. DEAN, Managing Director)

44 Wilson Street, Finsbury — LONDON, E.C.2

Phone:
LONDON WALL 3103.

Wires:
"ANSACHEMAG, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Cables:
"ANSACHEMAG, LONDON."

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR THE FOLLOWING DURING 1928



BISMUTH SALTS
CITRATES
BROMIDES
BROMINE
CAFFEINE
THEOBROMINE
CALCIUM LACTATE
SACCHARINE

CARBONATE OF POTASH
CAUSTIC POTASH STICKS
CAUSTIC SODA STICKS
CAUSTIC POTASH, SOLID
CAUSTIC POTASH, LIQUID
EPSOM SALTS
GLAUBER'S SALTS
STRYCHNINE AND BRUCINE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
HYPEROL (SOLID H_2O_2)
LACTIC ACID
TARTARIC ACID
LITHIUM CARBONATE
MERCURY
MERCURIAL SALTS
VERMILION

COD LIVER OIL—"LOFOT-MOUNTAIN" BRAND
CHAULMOOGRA OIL LECITHIN WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT

BOTANICAL DRUGS—BARKS, HERBS, ROOTS, LEAVES
ALOES CAPE ALOES CURACAO ERGOT OF RYE
BALSAMS—CANADA, COPAIBA, PERU AND TOLU

SULPHURIC ACID NITRIC ACID HYDROCHLORIC ACID
HYDROFLUORIC ACID BAA. ACCUMULATOR ACID

F.W. BERK & CO. Ltd.

106 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Telephone: Avenue 9362 (7 lines).

Works: Stratford, E., and Morriston, Glam.

Telegrams: "Berk, Phone, London."

TAS/ch.120

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS LTD.

FINE CHEMICALS

16 & 17 Cross Street,
Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

For absolute virgin purity and flavour in

OLIVE OIL "SAMARITAN" THE WORLD'S FINEST.

Sole Distributors for U.K.:

THORNTON & ROSS, LTD.
Milnsbridge, HUDDERSFIELD.

EPSOM SALTS. Commercial and B.P. Qualities
also Powdered.
GLAUBER'S SALT. Commercial and B.P. Qualities & Desiccated
ZINC SULPHATE. Commercial and B.P. Qualities.
ZINC CHLORIDE. Fused Granulated and Liquid.
BARIUM CHLORIDE.
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA. Pea Crystals.
LEAD ARSENATE. Paste and Powder.
PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

A List of our general Technical Chemicals will be sent on application.

WILLIAM
BLYTHE
& CO.
LIMITED
HOLLAND BANK
CHEMICAL WORKS
CHURCH
LANCASHIRE.

WHIFFEN & SONS LTD

INCORPORATING GEORGE ATKINSON & CO.

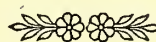
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British Manufactured

Iodides,

Iodoform,

Iodine Resub.



Drug grinding a speciality



GENERAL OFFICES : - CARNWATH ROAD,
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FACTORIES - - BATTERSEA AND FULHAM.

TELEGRAMS: "WHIFFEN, LONDON."
TELEPHONE: PUTNEY 3993 (3 lines).

DIRECT TREATMENT OF
INFLUENZA WITH VACCINES

FOR PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC USE

ANTI-
CATARRH
VACCINE

Prophylactic
3 DOSES



THE
VACCINE
FOR COLDS

Curative
3 DOSES

INFLUENZA VACCINE

2 DOSES

Prepared by the Research Laboratory of The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

ISSUED BY AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.

(104 Holyrood Road) EDINBURGH and LONDON (155 Farringdon Road, E.C.1)

TABLETS
(PACKED)

We SPECIALISE in
"OWN NAME"
PACKS

and offer designs to suit
all classes of trade.

PROMPT SERVICE.

LET US QUOTE

A.S.PRICE & CO. LD.
BLACKHEATH, BIRMINGHAM

PROFIT & REPUTATION

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

"O. A. P.'s"

(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES)

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES,
late Joint Proprietor of the

LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL

Samples and prices on application

Sole Agents, WM. ALFRED JONES LIMITED,
West India House, Maryland Street, LIVERPOOL.

MATTHEWS & WILSON Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists,

6/8 Cole St., LONDON, S.E.1

FOR ALL

PILLS & TABLETS

BY THE GROSS,
THOUSAND OR MILLION.



Chemical Products

*By reason of their superior quality Heyden Chemicals
are known all over the World and ensure satisfaction.*

Salicylic Acid, B.P. & Technical	Silver Salts
Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Pot. Sulphoguaiacolate
Salicylates	Pot. Permanganate
Salol	Caseosan
Bromides	Collargol
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Indents and Enquiries from Exporters and Overseas
Buyers receive prompt and careful attention.

Complete List of Products free on request.

CHEMISCHE FABRIK VON HEYDEN, A.G., Radebeul-Dresden (Saxony)

Sole Agent for the U.K.:

H. W. BRAUN, 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 7076.

Telegrams: "Ilchembrau, Bilgate, London." 1



· APOLLO · PURE LIQUORICE JUICE

Soluble : Smooth : Free from Grit : Well shaped stick : Rich in Glycyrrhizin.

Packed in 4lb. Cartons, Cases about 1 cwt. No charge for Bay Leaves.



MACANDREWS & FORBES, LTD., BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2
ALDWYCH,

Telegrams: "Macforbes, Estrand, London."

ESTABLISHED 1857.


Telephone: City 0848

SOLAZZI *The Chemist's Brand* LIQUORICE JUICE

**SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED
TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE
CONDENSED EXTRACT OF FINEST
CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT
WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER**

Should any enquiry as to the composition of
SOLAZZI be received from the public, Chemists
are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI
is not included in the category of Secret
Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee
obtains with every parcel.

Genoxide
REGD. **PEROXIDE**
OF
HYDROGEN
B.P.



STABLE TO THE
LAST DROP.

In 3 popular sizes,
retailing at:

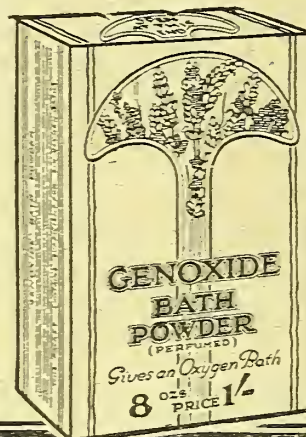
4 oz.	..	1/-
8 oz.	..	1/6
16 oz.	..	2/6

P.A.T.A.

**GENEROUS
MARGIN OF
PROFIT—
MINIMUM
50%**

GENOXIDE BATH POWDER

A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in attractive cartons. "Genoxide" Bath Powder sells at popular prices which will increase the demand for medicated Bath Powders



RETAIL PRICES.

8 oz.	1/-
16 oz.	1/9

Terms to Trade:—
7/- per dozen 8 oz.
packets, 12/- per
dozen 16 oz. packets.

GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

RAW CATGUT

For Surgical Strings

Reliable and Uniform

C. W. MEISEL Junior,
Klingenthal, Saxony

Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent:—

JOHANNES SPAHN

Cologne, Germany

Sydal SPELLS SALES

Ladies like its non-greasy fragrance; its soothing smoothness; its beautifying healthfulness. It gives new whiteness and loveliness to the roughest skin; it relieves sore-

ness; cures chilblains. One sale—and customers will ask for it again and again. Sydal is being advertised all over the country at 1/6 per jar. Sample tin 6d. post paid.



Sydal Proprietary (Room 12), Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

"CEPHOS"

The Physician's Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, and Influenza.

Liberal Trade Terms
Powerful Advertising

Sole Proprietors:
**CEPHOS, Ltd.
BLACKBURN.**

Powders and Tablets
Retail at 1/3 and 3/-

Snowed under with Chemists' Applications ASPRO SUCCESS

Progressive Chemists are realising the tremendous value of devoting their window display to advertised goods ONLY. The display of advertised goods means the connecting up with the goodwill of the advertising just as if the Chemist placed his own name at the foot of the advertisement, which results in greater business activity. ASPRO is perhaps the best demonstration of this fact. Chemists are continually writing to us stating that the ASPRO display in their windows has increased sales from packets to gross quantities. The above illustration shows applications from Chemists for window displays received during the past week. Send for a free window display to-day. Make it a habit for the New Year!—You will be delighted with the results.

SEND FOR A FREE WINDOW DISPLAY TO-DAY & CONNECT UP WITH NEW £200,000 PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

HOW TO BUY ASPRO WHAT THE BONUS IS

BONUS ON 10's
One Gross - Bonus 1 dozen packets.
Half Gross - Bonus ½ dozen packets.
Half Gross 10's is minimum order
accepted for Bonus purposes.

BONUS ON 25's
One Gross - Bonus 2 dozen packets.
Half Gross - Bonus 1 dozen packets.
Quarter Gross - Bonus ½ dozen packets.
Quarter Gross is minimum quantity.

Ordinary Prices for ASPRO are as follows:
6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 doz.
1/3 size containing 25 tablets 11/6 doz.

CONDITIONS

Is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase ASPRO, but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to the said customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e., in single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 25's will qualify the Chemist.

The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. As ASPRO

HOW TO ORDER BONUS PARCELS

We do not sell direct to the Chemist, all our business going through a Wholesaler. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler so that we may forward the order on, and the Bonus will either be supplied with the goods or sent direct by us.

ASPRO consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents—GOLLIN & COMPANY PTY. LTD.
(Aspro Dept.), SLOUGH, BUCKS. Telephone: Slough 608

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

Chemists' Letters:

EDGWARE.—The window has proved a good selling one as it has raised the sales of ASPRO from one dozen a month to a gross (during the fortnight the window was in) counting two small ones as one big one, and is still selling them. This speaks for itself.

TOTTENHAM, N.15.—We are pleased to say that the display, coupled with extensive and powerful advertising of the product has created quite phenomenal sales, probably three times as much as normal being sold.

WOKING.—The sales of this article went up 50 per cent.

BOW.—The sales have doubled.

**ASPRO
SELLS
ALL THE
TIME**



SELL A THROAT PASTILLE OF MERIT

In 6d. and 1/- Tins. Also 2 lb. Flints.

PRICE LIST.

1/- Tins	..	..	8/-	per doz.
6d. Tins	..	..	4/3	..
2 lb. Glass Jars	..	..	2/6	per lb.
(retail 4 ozs. 10d.)				

Sole Agents to the Chemist Trade :—

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, Ltd.
CRAVEN HOUSE - KINGSWAY, W.C.2
SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE TO-DAY.

Kaylene (Colloidal Kaolin)	-	3/-
Kaylene Dulcis	-	3/-
Kaylene Saline	-	4/9
Kaylene Mint	-	3/9
Kaylene Lax	-	4/3
Kaylene-ol	-	5/-
Kaylene-ol c Phenolphthalein	5/6	

COLONOL LIQUID PARAFFIN

20 oz. 4/-

„ „ „ 40 oz. 7/-

and in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 Gallon Tins.

P.A.T.A. Special Terms for £5 Order.

Sole Agents for

"KAKRISPA" SWEDISH RYE BREADS
KAYLENE LIMITED

73 JUDD STREET, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

Tel., MUSEUM 6804.

Himrod's ASTHMA CURE

Established
50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—SIR MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

Get to 'Grips'!

For a Bumper
1928



Make 1928 a "bumper" year! Get the "best" out of the "worst" months of winter by featuring "GRIPS" First-Aid Pastilles, the "hot" favourite for cold days and nights. "GRIPS" are your customer's best safeguard against the dangers of cold, fog and damp.

Keep good stocks and feature "GRIPS" on your counters and in your windows. They sell on sight.

**SALES AND ADVERTISING
BIGGER THAN EVER!**

*Agents to the
Wholesale and Retail
Chemists' Trade:*

**THOS. CHRISTY
& CO.,**

4/12 Old Swan Lane,
LONDON, E.C.4.

'GRIPS' FIRST-AID PASTILLES

MADE BY LIGHTBOWNS OF ACCRINGTON.

CROOKES' EMULSION

Formerly COLLOSOL COD LIVER OIL EMULSION 50%



ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

is drawn to the

CHANGE OF TITLE

of this product, which has become so rapidly established in medical opinion.

In those many instances where Pharmacists have the opportunity for personal recommendation, Crookes' Emulsion can be suggested with the assurance that its unique character and the support accorded to it by the highest medical authorities render it an ideal line and one which cannot fail to enhance their reputation

THE CROOKES' LABORATORIES

BRITISH COLLOIDS, LIMITED,

22 CHENIES STREET - LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone (3 lines): MUSEUM 3663, 3697, 5757.

Telegrams: "COLOSSALLY, WESTCENT, LONDON."

Export Distributing Agents: AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
NO. 462,940

"SPETON"

Originally known to the
Medical Profession as
"SPERMATHANATON."

Entirely free of Quinine and Cocoa butter

ANTISEPTIC PROPHYLACTIC TABLETS

Manufactured by (New English Registered Packings of 12 Tablets) Sole Agents for U.K. & British Colonies,
The Temmler Chemical Works, Berlin. COATES & COOPER, 41 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

THREE GOOD PENNY LINES for CHEMISTS

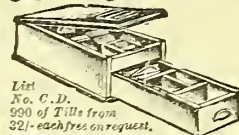
PHENACETIN	(5 gr.)	} 6/- Gross net cash.
ASPIRIN	(5 gr.)	
FOUNTAIN HEAD POWDER		

CARDED 30's. Carriage Paid.

There is a good demand for these.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN LTD., ABDINE WORKS, EDINBURGH.

SENT ON 14 DAYS APPROVAL



upon receipt of cash or two wholesale trade references. The 'ABBYLE' TILL.
Highly polished solid Mahogany,
dovetailed edges. Check action to
drawer. Alarm Bell. Lock and key
to lid. Size 18 x 9 x 7 1/2 ins.

Paper Coils, 3 1/2 ins. wide, 4/6 doz.
DUDLEY & COMPANY, LTD., 558-576 Hollo-
way Road, London, N.7. City Showrooms:
65 & 66 Fove Street, E.C.2.

DUE to the hearty co-operation of the retail chemist throughout Great Britain and the superior qualities of 'Petrolagar,' the product has attained a unique position in pharmacy, it now being the outstanding successful product for years.

Every retail chemist knows the reason for the superiority of the standard emulsion 'Petrolagar' over plain paraffin for the treatment of constipation, and why the use of imitations are placing 'Petrolagar' in a stronger position each month.

*'Petrolagar' yields a highly satisfactory profit
for the chemist as the turnover is rapid.*

Deshell Laboratories, Limited

Braydon Road, N.16

(Please note change of address.)

ARE YOU MEETING THE DEMAND FOR **PHILLIPS'** **Dental Magnesia**

WE are receiving a considerable number of cash orders direct from the public, who state that they are unable to obtain PHILLIPS' DENTAL MAGNESIA from their local Chemist.

We are anxious that this trade should pass through the usual channels, and we seek your valued co-operation in holding supplies to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

Dental practitioners throughout the country are urging their patients to use this new-type dentifrice, which incorporates the preparation sold under the Trade Mark "Milk of Magnesia."

PHILLIPS' DENTAL MAGNESIA may be included with orders for our associated products to make up quantity lots.

SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS.

Retail price **1/6** large tube ; Trade **13/6** per doz. P.A.T.A. Less Usual Discounts.

PROPRIETARY AGENCIES LTD., 179 Acton Vale, London, W.3

May we call your attention to:—

PETROLAX

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION
AND

PETROLAX COMPOUND

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Manufactured and Marketed by an ALL BRITISH Firm.

Consequently the margin of profit to the Retailer is good.

It is not necessary to have money lying on your shelf in order to get the best terms. You are the best judge of your requirements, and can order accordingly.

*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz.

„ 3/6 („ 1lb.) 24/- „

„ 6/- („ 2lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Mile End, London, E.1



Methyl-Aspriodine



The new and interesting member of our Aspirin Derivatives.

Methyl-Aspriodine is the Methyl Ester of Aspirin, combined with nearly 40% of Iodine.

During the next few months we shall be conducting an intensive campaign to the Medical Profession regarding this valuable anti-rheumatic for local use.

Will you help us ?

W. MARTINDALE

10 NEW CAVENDISH STREET . . . LONDON, W.1

Telegrams : "Martindale, Chemist, London."

Telephone : Langham 2440.



THE FIRST
ADVERTISEMENTS
in the 1928
YADIL
CAMPAIGN

will appear in
NATIONAL MEDIA
commencing January 11th

Co-operation is the secret of success. Write
YADIL PRODUCTS (1925) LTD.
Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.1

CAN YOU MEET the demands
of the Medical Profession and the
Public for

"SEDOVAL"

(Elixir Strontii Bromid, \bar{c} Valerian Deodorat.)

An excellent Calmative and Nerve
Sedative, free from any disagreeable
taste or odour.

8 oz. BOTTLES, EACH **3/6**
(Subject to the usual trade discount.)

A BRITISH PRODUCT

Manufactured and extensively advertised by—

ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmaciens to H.M. the King

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone:
HOLBORN 3257.Telegrams,
YEASTPIRIN-SMITH, LONDON.

Yeastpirin

REG. TRADE MARK

This is a reproduction of the full page advt. appearing in Jan. and being followed immediately with other large space advertising to reach your locality.

Are you prepared with stock to meet the demand which will follow?

The Best Buy



These mighty forces linked make the still mightier

Yeastpirin

THE WONDER REMEDY OF OUR WONDER AGE

YEAST

YEASTPIRIN is a combination of Vitamin B, Yeast and other powerful health-giving substances that can only be obtained as a whole.

VITAMINS

YEASTPIRIN Tablets afford a rich supply of Vitamins, not only from the yeast which they contain, but also from the other valuable components.

ASPIRIN

YEASTPIRIN is rich in this valuable product, which mediates with a sure relief of all kinds of pain, such as headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the like.

In cases of Headache, Influenza, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Colds, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Malnutrition, and other painful and trying conditions, YEASTPIRIN is invaluable.

THE SUPER TONIC TABLETS



Do not merely take one word but ask your doctor as to the superior value of Yeastpirin. It will prove itself without delay. Put close a 1/3, 1/2, or 1 bottle in your medicine cabinet.

Guarantee

Free 1,000,000 tablets who try Yeastpirin, we will give you a FREE CHARGE Full Size 1/3, 1/2, or 1 bottle in addition to those purchased. Take this Coupon to your Chemist or Druggist to-day and drive home your money.



Whether you are a sufferer from the headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or other painful conditions, Yeastpirin will give you a sure relief. Put close a 1/3, 1/2, or 1 bottle in your medicine cabinet.

Use this Coupon TO-DAY

COUPON VALUE 1/3, 1/2, or 1

SOLD AT ALL HIGH CLASS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS 1/3, 1/2, or 1 A Bottle

YEASTPIRIN, LTD.
26-27 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1

The terms below are only being offered to chemists and stores with recognised drug depts.

Good Show Material will be sent with order to enable you to take full advantage of this profitable line.

Stock Yeastpirin—its merits and our publicity will sell it for you.

TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

FIRST ORDER.

3 doz. 1/3 @ 12/6 doz.
1/2 " 3/- @ 30/- "
6 1/3 } FREE.
1 3/- }

Less 5% 7 days, 2 1/2% monthly.

EXTRA PROFIT FOR BUYING THIS PARCEL } 10/6

TO MEET THE COUPON DEMAND WE WILL SEND SAMPLES WITH ORDER.

ALL ORDERS
PLACED BY
JANUARY 31st
— WILL BE —
CHARGED AS
FEB. 1st, 1928.

REPEAT ORDERS.

4 doz. 1/3 @ 12/6 doz.
1 1/2 " 3/- @ 30/- "
1/2 " 5/- @ 48/- "
8 1/3 }
3 3/- } FREE.
1 5/- }

Less 5% 7 days, 2 1/2% monthly.

EXTRA PROFIT FOR BUYING THIS PARCEL } 24/-

YEASTPIRIN LTD., 26 & 27 Hatton Garden, LONDON, E.C.

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.

*Vitamin B in a natural
uncooked form in thick,
creamy, delicious*

NEW ZEALAND
Imperial Bee **Honey**

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT
PRESERVATIVES, ALL nutriment,
easily digested and mildly laxative.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1's	" " "	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots - -	at	12/6
48/1's	" - -	at	7/3

*If you cannot obtain supplies
through your Wholesalers, write to :*

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd
14 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1

EMPIRE PRODUCE

A SAFE RECOMMENDATION

You can safely recommend NEAVE'S FOOD to all your customers and be sure of giving complete satisfaction.

Endorsed by Doctors and Nurses ; recommended
by thousands of Mothers all over the world.

*Write for free Advertising Literature
to Neave's Food Ltd., Fordingbridge.*

Neave's Food

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,
and Canisters,
AQUAPERIA WATER } WINDOW
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } DISPLAYS.
LEMON SQUASH - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL,
BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE,

City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: City 4497.

THE WINCARNIS 1928 ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Commences next week in the principal local and national newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, etc.

It means business!

Coleman & Company, Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich.

MARMITE

No wonder everybody is asking for Marmite!

Not only is this great Yeast Food brought strongly before the public by powerful advertising, but distinguished Medical men recommend it in the public Press as one of the richest known sources of the much-discussed "Vitamin B."

Make a feature of Marmite.

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The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

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A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from
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The best that money and science can produce.

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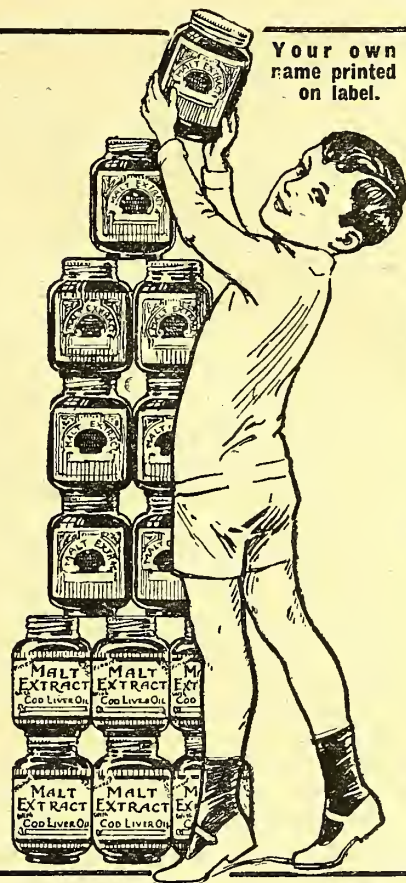
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100%
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**GUARANTEED FREE FROM
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Without Admixture of Industrial Juice

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**GOOD
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Artistic Display Material**

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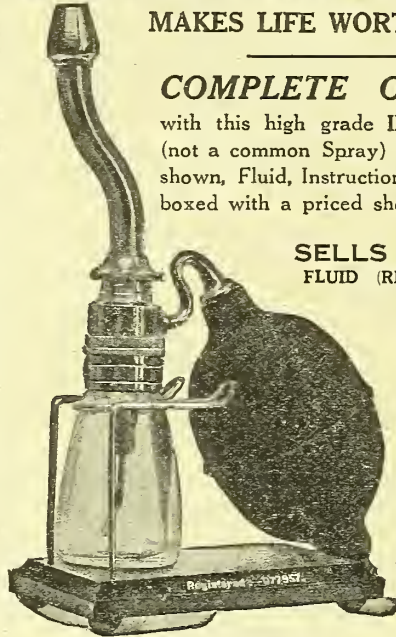
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SELLS AT 25/-
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GREAT YARMOUTH

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For Corns, Bunions,
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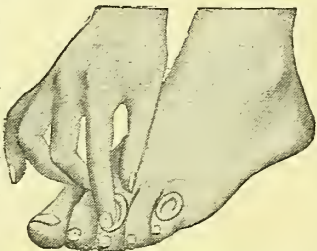
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THEY MEAN INCREASED SALES. The ONLY Paper Handkerchief regularly advertised. Face Price. Minimum Retail

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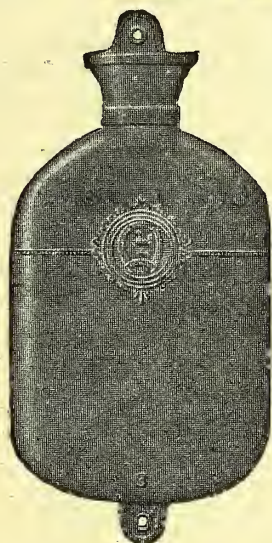
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Sell right through!

**DON'T LET YOUR HOT-WATER BOTTLE
SALES SLACKEN AS WINTER PASSES.**

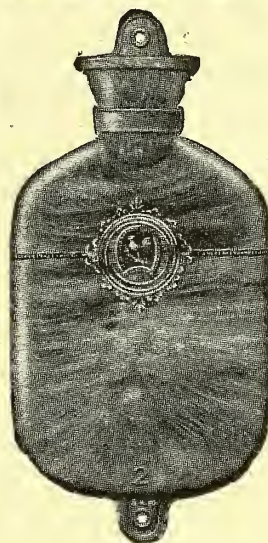
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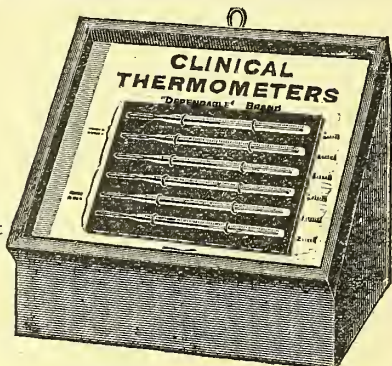


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" 1 " ..	10/6	12/3
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	11/9	13/6
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N.P.L. 4/- Dozen Extra.

Red over Normal, 6d. Dozen Extra.
Each in N.P. metal case.

Customer's own name free on not less than 1 dozen of a kind

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HAVE A SPECIAL REGISTERED
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Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.
In case with lock and key.
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this beautiful new
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Deep moiré heat-insulating design,
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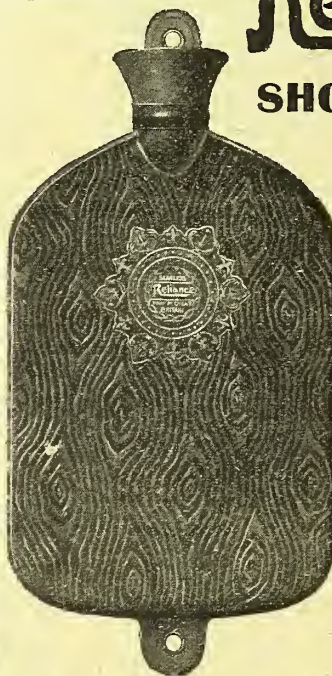
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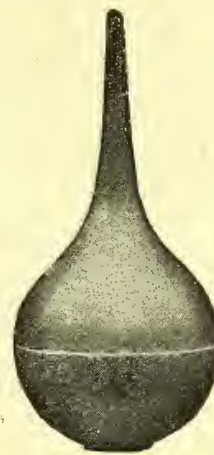
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Doz. 10/6 11/6 13/- 15/-

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SURGICAL
SYRINGES

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Cap. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Doz. 7/6 8/6 9/6 10/6 12/6**WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS**

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Rodine is the **RIGHT** poison
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Requires no signature.

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DEAD RATS AND LIVE PROFITS by pushing
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These preparations command a ready sale and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them. **WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.**

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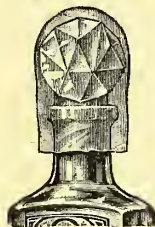
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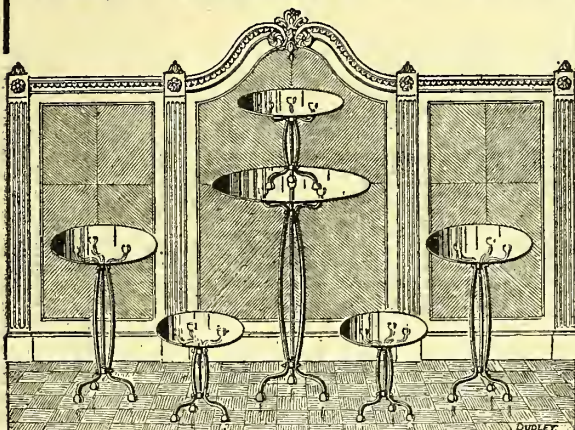
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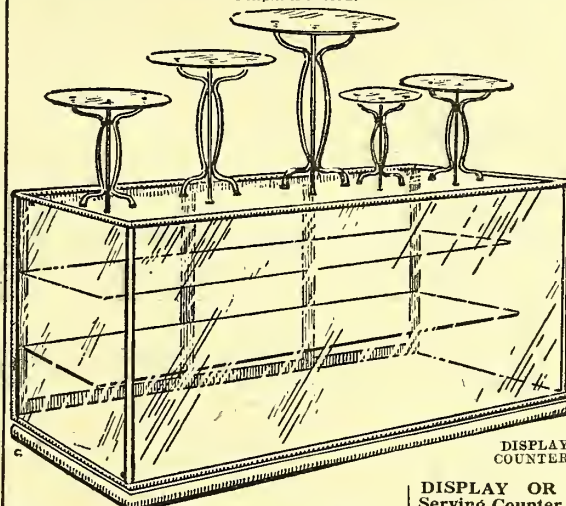
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21"	10/9	15/9	12/-
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30"	21/-	30/-	16/-

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Length - 6 feet
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Parquet
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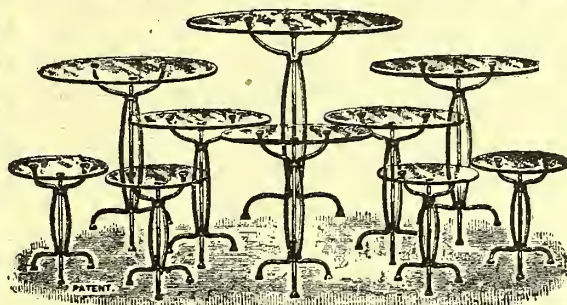
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Four 9 in. Metal Tripod Display Stands, complete with four 8 in. first quality glass circles.

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All glass 3/4 in. thick. Polished edges. Stands finished Brown Bronze

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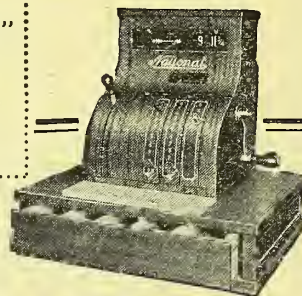
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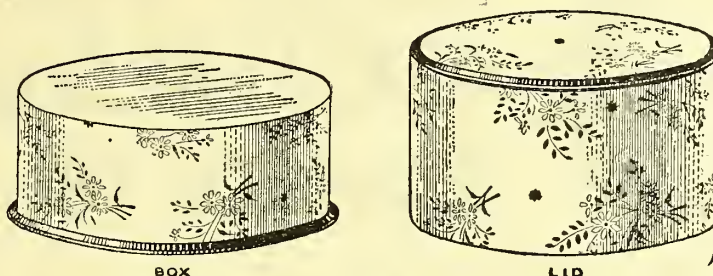
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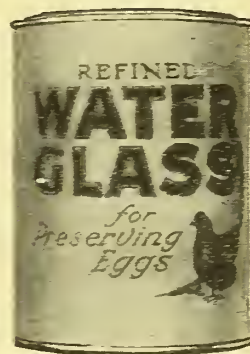
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42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

JANUARY 7, 1928.

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4.—EAST DULWICH.—Middle-class Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, under management, £1,300, with scope for increase; single-fronted, lock-up shop, with room behind; held on lease; rent £52 per annum inclusive; price to be arranged.

5.—LONDON, S.E.—General Retail Business in shopping thoroughfare; established many years; returns £50 weekly at good prices; good sale for own Proprietaries; double-fronted corner shop; seven-roomed house; bathroom; side entrance; price £500.

6.—HOME COUNTY (Riverside Town).—Middle-class Cash Retail, with considerable Photographic connection; returns £1,300, increasing; gross profit about £600; large double-fronted shop, very well fitted and stocked; excellent house and bathroom; moderate rent; vendor is desirous of selling quickly and will meet a purchaser reasonably.

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9.—EAST MIDLANDS.—Mixed Country Retail Business; very old-established; returns approach £3,200 for the current year; net profit between £600 and £700; double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; freehold may be purchased for £1,500, or new lease would be granted at £80 per annum; price £2,000, approximately the value of stock and fixtures.

10.—WARWICKSHIRE.—General Retail Business; returns £2,200; net profit over £500; double-fronted shop, on main road; held on long lease at an inclusive rental; price £1,200, or valuation terms.

11.—LANCS.—Family Retail Business, with Optical connection; returns £2,000, increasing; lock-up shop, double-fronted; price £1,000, about the value of stock and fixtures.

12.—SURREY.—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns £1,200; net profit £300; double-fronted shop; good working stock; rent £32 per annum; rates £6; lease 16 years to run; terms, £500, plus stock at valuation.

13.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Cash Drug Store in small town; good opening for qualified man; corner shop; living accommodation; no serious opposition; new lease will be granted at £60 per annum; further details on application.

14.—LANCS. (Large City).—Cash Retail Business, with excellent opening for N.H.I.; returns, under management, £1,200 per annum, with scope for considerable increase; well-fitted, single-fronted shop, with good stock; estimated value of stock and fixtures £750; comfortable living accommodation; held on lease; price £500.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—ESSEX.—Retail Dispensing Business; on lease 21 years at £100, rising to £150 p.a.; returns, £37 per week; large double-fronted shop; private entrance to flat above shop. (156)

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Well-established Business, held on lease at a rental of £55 per annum; returns, £940 p.a.; stock approximately £225; price asked, lease and goodwill, £150, fixtures and fittings £100, or all at £450. Full particulars on application. (112)

3.—LONDON, S.E. Two Chemist's Businesses: (a) On lease, 21 years to run, at £100 p.a. inclusive; returns £15 per week. (119) (h) On lease, 20 years to run, at £95 p.a.; returns £15 per week. Further particulars on application. (120)

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Lock-up Shop, recently established; on lease, 6 years, at £52 p.a.; returns £22 per week; stock approximately £200. Further particulars on application. (134)

5.—BERKS.—Old-established Chemist's Business for Disposal; double-fronted shop recently redecorated, with good living accommodation; held on lease with nine years to run, at rental of £71 6s. 8d. per annum; stock about £450; returns £26 per week; books can be inspected. Offers invited. Full particulars on application. (123)

6.—LANCS.—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Post Office attached; held on quarterly tenancy; lease might be obtained, or property purchased for £1,200; returns, £15 per week, all cash; rent, £78 p.a.; living accommodation; price asked, £750. Full particulars on application. (142)

7.—HEMEL Hempstead.—For immediate disposal. Chemist's and Hairdresser's Business (businesses would be disposed of separately); nicely fitted; fair stock carried; premises held on lease, 19 years to run, at a rental of £150 p.a.; corner shop; good window frontage. Further particulars on application.

8.—BLACKBURN.—Drug Stores in main thoroughfare, on lease, 7 years to run, at £60 per year; returns, £18; large lock-up shop, with excellent window; stock about £250. Offers invited. (140)

9.—SWANSEA.—Dispensing and Retail Business, in busy thoroughfare; on lease, 5 years, at £250 p.a.; returns £35 per week, could be doubled easily; now run as a branch; Rexall and Kodak Agencies. Full particulars on application. (155)

10.—PEMBROKE.—Old-established Business, with good living accommodation; on lease, 40 years to run, at £45 per annum; returns, £40 per week; stock about £800. Further particulars on application. (139)

11.—HANTS.—For immediate Disposal, Retail Chemist's Business; held on lease, with 19 years to run, at rental of £15 per annum; returns average £15 per week; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and fittings £100; stock at valuation, approximately £175. Further particulars on application. (122)

12.—LONDON, N.W.—Dispensing and Photographic Chemist's Business for disposal; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; gas and electric; good lease can be obtained; rent £250; returns £55 per week; stock approximately £500. Full particulars on application. (125)

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15.—CAMBRIDGE (Near).—Old-established Pharmacy, on lease 20 years at £50 p.a.; returns average £13 per week; double-fronted shop, with good dwelling accommodation. Further particulars on application. (131)

16.—CITY.—Old-established Business, on lease, 18 years to run, at £60 p.a.; rates £21; returns average £1,450; good N.H.I.; (let off £65 p.a., vacant possession can be given if necessary); side entrance. Full particulars on application. (152)

17.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—General Retail Dispensing Business in market town, with excellent living accommodation; established over 60 years; nearest opposition 5 miles away; takings over last 3 years average £1,640; net profit, 25 per cent; stock about £350; rates very low; wine and spirit trade; Kodak Agency. Further particulars on application. (141)

18.—SUSSEX.—Recently-established Dispensing Business, on lease 17 years; rental £150; annual net profit approximately £475; Kodak Agency; price for quick sale £1,076. Further particulars on application. (143)

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LANCS.—Double-fronted, lock-up Shop; main road; well-populated district; established 14 months; rent £40 p.a.; 6 years' lease with option renewal; well-fitted and stocked; good opening for Chemist-Optician; full particulars on application; £325. 230/22, Office of this Paper.

LANCS.—Unopposed Country Business; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; Kodak Agency; good profits; low expenses; turnover £1,670; price £950; house attached; genuine offer. 231/6, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—High-class Retail Business in excellent position in main road of well-known health resort; present turnover £2,000, under management; scope for considerable increase; handsomely-fitted, double-fronted corner shop; price £1,200, or valuation of stock and fixtures; must be sold. 119/151, Office of this Paper.

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SOUTH COAST TOWN.—A good-class Cash Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business, with Kodak Agency; double-fronted lock-up shop in main road; increasing turnover, at present showing net profit of between £475 and £500; a splendid opportunity for energetic and progressive Pharmacist; price £1,050. For further particulars of this really genuine business apply 230/28, Office of this Paper.

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AGENCY.—Gentleman, well known, calling upon Chemists, Wholesale and Retail, also Grocers, in the Midland Counties, representing a first-class House, requires one other good House; commission and part-expenses. Address 231/9, Office of this Paper.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Required immediately, a young Unqualified Assistant, accustomed to a working-class trade and also a quick, accurate Dispenser. Please apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 231/11, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD.—Qualified Assistant wanted, with good Counter experience and knowledge of Photographic sales; good-class business; commence £4 weekly. Also elderly Pharmacist as Manager for Branch; light duties. State age, references, etc., to 231/26, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—A vacancy occurs for a well-educated youth as Apprentice in a good-class Pharmacy. Particulars, Buxton & Grant, 176 Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

CHEL TENHAM.—Qualified lady for small Branch, in pleasant suburb; assistance given. Also Junior or Improver (either sex) for central good-class business. Please state salary, experience, when disengaged and other usual particulars. Percy Hawley, 1 High Street, Cheltenham.

CROYDON.—Qualified Manager, about 30, for brisk Cash Retail with N.H.I. and Photographic; must be good Window-dresser and tactful Counterman; good prospects for capable man; house available. State age, height, details of experience, and when at liberty. 230/37, Office of this Paper.

GRIMSBY.—Unqualified Assistant required; accustomed to good-class Retail; must be first-class Window-dresser and Counterman. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required, when disengaged, etc., recent photo if possible. 231/29, Office of this Paper.

HAMPSHIRE.—Wanted, Lady Assistant for Counter and Dispensing; small town; good-class business. Full particulars to 230/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E..—Dispenser-Book-keeper for Doctor; must have good qualifications. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to 227/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.11..—Junior Assistant wanted at once; must be quick, accurate Dispenser, good Counterman and keen worker. State salary required and references to 119/148, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.1..—Wanted at once, a Junior Assistant in high-class Dispensing business. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., and when disengaged, to 230/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W. Suburb..—Qualified Assistant, young, preferably married, to live over shop; able to take charge on occasion; good knowledge Photographics and Toilets. State age, salary required, etc. Apply 230/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.1..—Assistant for working-class business and N.H.I., age 20 to 30; also Junior (lady) required. Give full particulars, salary, and photo (if available); permanency and good prospects offered. 232/10, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, a reliable, experienced Assistant for Dispensing and light Retail business; one able to take occasional charge preferred. Apply, giving particulars of salary required, age, height, etc., to Rees, Chemist, Didsbury.

NEAR LONDON.—Qualified Manager (married) wanted for Light Retail business, with fair amount of N.H.I.; good living accommodation provided; plenty of scope for smart, energetic man. Give full particulars and state when at liberty. 227/31, Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM.—Manager for old-established Business; good opening for enterprising man; lock-up shop. Applications, with references, to R. A. Page & Co., Chartered Accountants, Milton Street, Nottingham.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Assistant; outdoors; duties shared by three; good-class Dispensing business. Please state experience, age, height, and salary required. 228/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted for Dispensing and Counter. Give fullest particulars in first letter of experience, age, salary required, and references to Grinstead, Ewell, Snrrey.

ASSISTANT.—unqualified, male, age 22, single, required. Apply to Weatherhead, Chemist, 485 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10. Enclose recent photo.

BOOTS CHEMISTS.—Applications are invited from experienced unqualified lady Chemists; must have been apprenticed in the retail. Apply Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

EXPERIENCED Optician wanted as Manager of Optical Department in Manchester. State qualifications, experience, salary, etc.; send photograph if possible. 119/142, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, live-wire female Assistant for very fast Counter trade; no novices. Herbert's Drug, 209 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

FEMALE part-time Dispenser required at a Metropolitan Hospital; hours 2.30 to 7; 30s. per week and tea. Write Box 979, c/o Streets, 8 Serle Street, London, W.C.2.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant, unqualified, required immediately, with good Counter and Window-dressing experience. Full particulars, references, wages, etc. with photo if possible, to Glaisyer & Kemp, Chemists, Ltd., Brighton.

GIRL for packing small parcels for shop. Apply P.C.B. 85/21, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR required for high-class Family and Dispensing business in London, S.W.; must be capable and accurate Dispenser and thoroughly reliable; good prospects and excellent experience; interview essential. 230/110, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Irish qualification, wanted for first-class Dublin firm; liberal salary and terms to an experienced man. Reply, with particulars, 227/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (married preferred); house available; permanency; knowledge of Photography. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, references, etc., to Giles, Chemist, Cwm, Mon.

MANAGER, married, for Branch, with house; age between 25 and 35; middle-class business, with plenty of scope for capable and enterprising worker; London district. Please state age and salary required and when at liberty. 230/11, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for London suburb; must have had brisk Counter experience and possess the necessary ability to dress attractive windows. Apply to 119/144, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately; experienced; young; good berth; opportunity for suitable applicant to acquire interest later, if desired; outdoors; South Coast town. Apply, giving age, experience, salary required, references (enclosing photo), 227/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady Assistant wanted; London suburb; easy berth; must have Minor qualification. Write, stating wages required and when free, to 228/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for country town, capable of taking charge; good Dispenser and with knowledge of Photography; highest references necessary. Full particulars, age, experience, salary (outdoors), Trimming & Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.

QUALIFIED, single male Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; age about 30; capable of taking charge. Please state height, experience, when disengaged, salary required, enclose references, and photo to E. W. Shipman, 66 High Street, Hastings.

QUALIFIED Male Assistant required immediately in a high-class West-End Dispensing business; previous Dispensing experience essential. Apply to W. S. Rogers, R. Hogg & Son, 40 Connaught Street, Hyde Park, W.2.

QUALIFIED Assistant, to take temporary charge during absence, through illness, of manager; branch shop. Apply Buttalls, 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

QUALIFIED Lady Pharmacist to manage Branch; no N.H.I.; able to deal with all Photographic work. Rowcroft & Co., Ltd., 66 Week Street, Maidstone.

QUALIFIED.—We are seeking the services of an experienced up-to-date man who can take charge of a business near London; one who can organise with ideas for obtaining business; must be a good Prescriber and a keen Buyer; the position offers excellent prospects to an enterprising man who can accept responsibility in return for adequate remuneration based on results. State age, salary required, experience. 233/27, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, at once, a qualified Assistant; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, and used to Counter trade. Apply, stating experience, salary required, and references, to Vyse, Chemist, Bloxwich Road, Leamore, Walsall.

SENIOR Assistant required, not over 30-35; well up in Window-dressing and Counter work and accustomed to routine of busy shop. Apply to 119/146, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately for about three weeks; Dispensing and Counter; age 20-30. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to Gaskell, 379 St. John Street, E.C.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for Dispensing and General Retail; must be first-class Dispenser, accurate and careful. Apply, with fullest details of experience, with references and salary required, to Long & Strickland, Chemists, Bognor.

WANTED, qualified man to take charge; making own Proprietaries; must be well up Window-dressing, Photographic, and good all round. Apply, personally, Partons, 457a New Cross Road, S.E.14.

WANTED, young qualified Junior; state all particulars in first letter; good worker. Apply 227/34, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Manager for branch shop; residential district. Please state age, experience, salary required. Stephen Taylor, 37 Cavendish Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

WANTED, qualified Manager for good-class seaside pharmacy; must have good references and thoroughly reliable. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to P.C.B. 85/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; quick Dispenser and good Counter-hand; near Ilford. 231/31, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady Dispenser, age 20-25, with Hall certificate and knowledge of Accounts and Counter work, required for Clapham and Brixton districts. Apply to 119/145, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Chemist required; Insurance Dispensing; established business near Bolton, Lancs. State age, experience and wage. 231/20, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A LONDON Company requires the services of a first-class Representative, resident in Northern Ireland, for the purpose of introducing Pharmaceutical Products of world-wide reputation to the Medical and Dental Professions; a gentleman holding the Pharmaceutical qualification and with a good knowledge of Therapeutics essential. Replies in first instance should state age, height, previous experience, and particularly extent of connection on Irish territory. Address 119/139, Office of this Paper.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES AND TOILETS.—Wanted, Representative for North London suburbs and Eastern Counties, Essex to Lincs, also Bucks and Herts; connection essential; London house. 119/150, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of Packed Ointments, Toilet Creams, Dental Creams, etc., offered at competitive prices, require Representatives on commission basis; all territories except London and Midlands; must have existing connections and proved selling ability. Apply 119/137, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required to represent established Grasse House in North of England for natural Essential Oils and Floral Essences; gentleman well introduced and able to effect business with important buyers; additional non-competitive line not objected to; part salary and commission. Apply "Oils," 119/136, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

REPRESENTATIVE required by an old-established house of Perfumers and Toilet Soap Makers for Wales and part of the Midlands, including Birmingham; applicants should have a good connection among Chemists and Stores, and preferably residing within the territory. Write (in confidence), giving full details of experience and remuneration expected, to 119/147, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required to introduce a British Natural Medicinal Spa Water to London and provincial Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals; already prescribed by leading physicians and skin specialists; good additional line for well-connected gentleman. 214/12, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for South Coast, Lancashire, Scotland and North Ireland to extend sales of nationally advertised Toilet Specialities; must have live connections with Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; salary, expenses, and commission. "Sympathy," 230/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, many districts, for ready-selling line in demand everywhere, valuable side line for men with sound connection Chemists, Grocers, Ironmongers, Agriculturists, etc.; commission 20%; small samples; every encouragement given suitable applicants; state ground covered. Adan, Chemist, 62 George Street, Aberdeen.

WANTED, at once, Representative for Surrey, Sussex, Kent and Hampshire, also for Scotland and Wales, to carry well-advertised, old-established Toilet line; unique opportunities for salesmen with good connection. 119/138, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Improver for Compressed Tablet Department; used to Grannulating, etc. Please state experience and wages required. The Tower Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., 46 Penton Street, London, N.1.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN)

INDIA.—Pharmacist, age about 28, single, wanted by firm of Manufacturing Chemists to travel as their Representative in India; some experience abroad preferred, but previous travelling experience not essential; must be temperate in all habits, have had good business training, and be able to produce satisfactory evidence as to general character and trustworthiness. When applying state age, previous experience, salary required, etc., to 119/143, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—ASSISTANT, experienced in Dispensing (Hall Certificate), abstainer, desires change; at present in good-class Dispensing business (South); used to modern Window-dressing, Kodak Photography. 230/16, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—ADVERTISER, 49, abstainer, experienced, requires permanent position; right-hand man; unregistered; disengaged; town or country. "Worker," 231/27, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—LOCUM or permanency; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Windows; competent; experienced; trustworthy. "Aspirin," 262 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

A CAPABLE, qualified Chemist desires post as Manager or Assistant; age 27; single; well recommended. 230/2, Office of this Paper.

A CHEMIST can recommend his son as a capable Assistant; unqualified; been in the Royal Horse Guards; smart, keen Salesman, Photography, Window-dresser; has done most of my N.H.I. Dispensing; very steady and reliable. Apply "I. L. W.," 229/39, Office of this Paper.

A COMPETENT, qualified Woman Dispenser; disengaged; has had charge branch surgery; salary not first object. "Beta," Coastwise, Lower Island, Whitstable.

A PPRENTICE, 15 months' experience, desires post to complete training, in Grays, Tilbury or Barking districts; good reference from present employers. Willis, 45 Belmont Road, Grays, Essex.

A QUALIFIED, highly recommended, energetic, thoroughly experienced, neat, accurate Dispenser, Senior or Manager, requires a permanent London or provincial reliable position. "Lynoline," 5 High Street, Rhiwlas, Bangor, Wales.

A QUALIFIED Manager; married; experienced; trustworthy; excellent references; personality and good Salesmanship; more than doubled the returns in one year of my last managership; a neglected middle-class business; town, country or seaside. 232/5, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG qualified man requires permanency in good-class Pharmacy in South England; free in one month; hard work for good salary. Apply 224/14, Office of this Paper.

A S Manager, Senior or Locum; Drug Stores and Medical Appliances preferred; good Salesman. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A S Manager or Locum; qualified; competent and reliable; disengaged. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

A S Manager; qualified; just sold own business; all-round experience; 35; married; South Coast preferred, not essential. 230/14, Office of this Paper.

A S Assistant or Manager; unqualified; disengaged; excellent experience, Dispensing, Prescribing, Photography, good Window-dresser and organiser; knowledge of Veterinary Counter Prescribing; married; age 35. 230/23, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, tall, age 22, unqualified, desires position; Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing, etc. Taylor, 31 Cumberland Street, Cardiff.

A SSISTANT or Dispenser; single; active; mid-aged; good references; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Mr. J. Gibbs, Sturton-by-Stron, Lincoln.

A SSISTANT (unqualified) desires change; City or district; Counter and Dispensing and Photographic experience. 227/27, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; part time; thoroughly experienced; active; reliable; good Counterman; Dispenser; moderate terms. "Chemicus," 78 Derby Street, M.S. Manchester.

A SSISTANT, 23, unqualified, desires position in Worcester-shire or Warwickshire; seven years' experience; good references; disengaged month from engagement. "G. E.," 224/20, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; thoroughly efficient; unqualified; exceptional references; used taking sole charge; London or S.W. district; disengaged. "Radix," 2 Sbaffesbury Road, Richmond.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 23; 8 years' experience, Dispensing, Photographic, Counter, etc. "W.," 33 Ross Road, Wallington, Surrey.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; married; 16 years' Retail; take full Dispensing; good at Sales, Window and Photography; satisfactory references; disengaged. "P. M.," 17 Park Avenue, Leicester.

A SSISTANT requires engagement with good-class Chemist; Dispensing; make own Preparations, etc.; 6 years' experience; Metro-Essex district. "W. D. B.," 50 Kenneth Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 27; keen and willing worker; Photography, D. & P.; excellent references; go anywhere. 230/21, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, requires position with Chemist or Doctor; whole or part time; 5 years' experience; age 22; disengaged. 230/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; N.H.I., Photographics, Counter, Windows; part or whole time; London only; abstainer. Write "Blaisdale," 2a Yalding Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 16 years' experience; references sound; satisfaction assured; Photography; married; disengaged when suited; locality optional. "A. E. J.," 312 St. Ann's Road, London, N.15.

BRIGHTON and district; whole or part time; Locum; many years' experience; highest references. Collier, 31 Backingham Place, Brighton.

BRIGHTON OR DISTRICT.—Assistant; good all-round experience; middle-aged; abstainer; disengaged; moderate salary. "Aspirin," 6 Vernon Terrace, Brighton.

BRISTOL DISTRICT.—Lady, qualified, 8 years' experience, good references, seeks post. Miss Watkins, 2 The Close, Wells, Somerset.

COMPETENT Managing Assistant, or single-handed; successful in neglected business; quick, accurate Dispenser, tactful Salesman; well accustomed to responsibility; busy Counter and N.H.I.; London or suburbs only; Locum entertained. Write or wire, "Dependable," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

DISENGAGED.—Doctor's Dispenser, etc.; male; experienced. "Medicus," 12 Pergwm Street, Trealeaw, Glam.

DISENGAGED for immediate Locum, relief or season; reliable Dispenser and Counterman; unqualified. Overton, 8 Campden Street, Kensington.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER (lady), Hall qualification, seeks post; Hospital and Surgery experience; tall; capable. 231/28, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER.—Young lady (Hall qualification) seeks engagement with Doctor, Chemist or Institution; free any time; London preferred, but not essential. 227/13, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (lady) requires part-time post; experienced; Hall. Clerkenwell: 7147. "Dispenser," 170 King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

DISPENSING.—Young lady (Hall Certificate and well educated) requires post with Doctor or Chemist. 220/28, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, capable Assistant; reliable, speedy Dispenser; keen Salesman; Photography; thoroughly competent. "R. W.," 224/19, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED all-round Assistant, unqualified, as Manager or Senior; tall; London only. "Primms," 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

IRISH Pharmaceutical Chemist, middle age, married, extensive Stores experience and managership, competent, trustworthy, desires appointment in London. 227/12, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 20; 3 years' apprenticeship; Counter, Dispensing and Photography; Student, Part I; good references; Manchester district; disengaged. 224/21, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 20, desires post, preferably in or near London; good Dispensing and Retail experience; free end of January. Pullen, c/o 24 Chevallier Street, Ipswich.

JUNIOR; good-class Pharmacy; well educated; experienced; responsible; reliable Dispenser; excellent Salesman; highly recommended; age 20; City, Essex, suburban. "Ipec Facto," c/o "C. F. C.," Atherstone, Kimberley Road, Chingford, Essex.

JUNIOR, unqualified, 21, tall, desires permanent situation; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; West-End experience; disengaged. 230/19, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, age 19, finishing apprenticeship, desires situation in Liverpool or district; had good training in all branches; well recommended. 232/6, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, 23, high-class Dispensing experience, desires post; City preferred; not essential. 231/18, Office of this Paper.

LADY; unqualified; General Retail, Dispensing; experience 9 years. 224/13, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) requires post with Doctor; 3½ years' experience; highest references; disengaged. 220/33, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant; 8 years' experience, Counter, Photographics, Window-dressing; temporary or permanent. Davis, 2 Sheen Gate Mansions, East Sheen, S.W.14.

LADY Assistant; experienced; Dispensing, Counter, etc.; highest references. "Clarabelle," 7 Dunbar Road, Forest Gate, E.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; thoroughly experienced and well recommended; middle-aged; disengaged. "R. P. U.," 227/37, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP, with view to succession or Partnership; qualified; young; married; very exceptional experience, London and provincial; keen, modern, go-ahead, plenty of energy; confidential; no idle inquiries entertained. Apply 220/30, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, 30, single, desires similar position or Assistant; view to early succession. Write (in confidence) 230/39, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS or South Yorkshire.—Junior Assistant desires permanency; February; 19; tall; good experience. 229/37, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (21); good all-round experience; some London locum experience; go anywhere; temporary or permanent. Rees, 126 High Street, Portmadoc.

M.P.S., 26, marrying shortly, desires Managership with good House; Yorkshire or North; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; accustomed to responsibility; disengaged month from appointment; interview essential. 227/35, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., TALL, 35, married, excellent experience and references, last post as Manager for nearly 5 years, desires post as Manager or Assistant; permanency; knowledge of French and Photography; at liberty early in February; London or S.E. preferred. 220/27, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., registered I.C.Q.O., 25, desires permanency; 4 years' experience; expert Refractionist and good Dispenser; South of England preferred. Cooper, 179 High Street, Watford, Herts.

PART-TIME; London, S.W., preferred, not essential; two days week off. "S.," 90 Adams Avenue, Northampton.

PORTSMOUTH OR DISTRICT.—Advertiser, referred Part II, requires part-time situation. "J. H.," 53 Elm Grove, Southsea.

QUALIFIED Lady requires post in Birmingham or district; good experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 51 High Street, Hadley, Salop.

QUALIFIED Locum or Manager; over 20 years' experience, mostly West-End; competent; reliable; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 81 Camden Road, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED; 33; married; Manager, Senior or Locum; 17 years' all-round experience; disengaged. Dudeney, 13 Buckingham Road, Brighton.

QUALIFIED Manager, married, 31, desires change; London or suburbs; shop with living accommodation acceptable; good references. P.C.B. 85/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; experienced Prescriber and Dispenser; middle-aged; disengaged. Thompson, 31 Truscott Avenue, Bournemouth.

QUALIFIED; 42; Manager or Locum; London experience; accustomed to brisk Counter and N.H.I. Milne, 29a Telferscot Road, Balham.

QUALIFIED, 28, good experience, requires situation in good-class Pharmacy, North Midlands; Manager or Senior; disengaged; interview. 230/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager; 36; married; experienced, Retail, Dispensing, Photographic; energetic, good Salesman; permanency; disengaged. 230/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 28, present managing, desires change, view to permanency; all-round experience; Yorkshire, Derbyshire district preferred. 230/10, Office of this Paper.

SCOTCH qualified Assistant (24), West-End experience, excellent references, good worker, requires situation in good-class Pharmacy. "M. I. C. O.," 230/17, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 22, tall, desires berth; reliable; with eight years' thorough Dispensing, Counter and Photo experience; disengaged January 31. H. Camish, 130 Ashmore Road, Maida Vale, W.9.

UNQUALIFIED; age 45; 25 years' West-End and suburban experience; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Photo; disengaged January 9. "A. B.," 2 Walham Grove, Fulham, S.W.

WORTHING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Lady, qualified, desires post within daily access of Worthing; Dispensing or Counter; permanency or Locum. Miss Seldon, 39 Ham Road, Worthing.

YOUNG qualified Chemist desires change; London or Manchester districts preferred; 5 years' experience; keen Photographer; disengaged on request. "M.P.S.," 39 Avenue Gardens, Acton, London, W.3.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (Hall) desires re-engagement; good experience in busy Pharmacy. Miss Vera, "Lyndale," St. Margaret's Place, Whitechurch, Glamorgan.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER, 27, steady and energetic, desires post as Representative, well-known Wholesale or Manufacturing House; eight years' experience calling on Chemists and Grocers; served ten years with last firm; now discontinued; own car; well acquainted with South and West of England; salary, commission, whole or part expenses. "Peregrinator," "Tremayne," Sholing Road, Itchen, Southampton.

D.D.A.—STOCKS, Counter, Wets, Dries, or both, good experience, desires change. "Rhel," c/o Manchee House, High Road, N.15.

IRISH FREE STATE and Northern Ireland.—Experienced Representative; resident Dublin; smart appearance; presently disengaged; commission basis; interview London. 227/19, Office of this Paper.

KEEN, well-educated Representative, 32 (Packed Specialities, Proprietaries, Drugs) with his London connection, desires represent well-known house; salary and expenses; 12 years' experience; resident London; married. 230/36, Office of this Paper.

MAN, 27 years, desires position as Checker or Stock-keeper in Wholesale House; 11 years' experience; excellent references; disengaged. 227/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Pharmacist desires position with Wholesale or Manufacturing Chemists, or Hospital appointment; keen, energetic worker; good references. 227/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, young, 11 years in the Retail, desires a representative position with a leading Drug House. 224/12, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, experienced, desires to represent well-known House; good appearance and address; ground covered—South Wales, South Coast, West of England, Midlands, Eastern Counties; salary and expenses, or commission and expenses. Write "Homecroft," P.C.B. 85/3, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, age 26, Public School education, 7 years' travelling experience, seeks change; sound connection with Chemists in North of England; desirous of representing first-class Wholesale House, preferably Toilet or P.A.T.A. lines; drives car. Lee, Seaborn Drive, Bare, Morecambe.

TO PROPRIETARY MANUFACTURERS.—You want efficient service. I offer it. Will you join forces for success? 15 years' expert experience Sales and Advertising Management leading Proprietaries; familiar all phases medical and lay propaganda; control travellers; organisation office staff; trade customs, home and export, plus personality, ideas, energy. Write 233/34, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, 10 years' experience among Chemists, Wholesale and Stores, desires to represent reliable, sound firm; full or part time. P.C.B. 85/28, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, young, experienced, excellent connection Chemists and Hairdressers, Midlands and London, desires to travel for first-class firm or firms. 232/3, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 35, nine years' experience with large Liverpool House, seeks position, Wholesale. "L.H.," 60 Osborne Road, Brighton.

YOUNG MAN, 25, seeks position, Assistant to Sales manager or similar; thorough Retail knowledge; pay premium or invest £100. Write "Keen," 215/5, Office of this Paper.

500 NEW accounts in one year on neglected ground. Representation desired for good house; salesmanship and propaganda work a speciality; considerable experience; good address; Chemists' and Doctors' connection (over 3,000); disengaged; salary and expenses basis; own car. "Recto," P.C.B. 85/19, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAZIL.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURERS OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

A FIRM in Brazil, with trade connections and experience of over 30 years, is, owing to a change of arrangements, prepared to take charge of Manufacturing and Sale of Proprietary Medicines and Perfumes for a Corporation wishing to develop trade in Brazil. For particulars apply to 119/125, Office of this Paper.

ACCEPT 12s. 6d. a gross delivered any part for 40,000 new white ribbed screw Porcelain Pots, similar Pond's face cream jars. What offers for a quantity of White Glass ditto? Take 4s. 6d. a case, any part, 5,000, 56, 2-lb. new plain Syrup Tins, lever lids, originally cost 12s. 6d. 10 tons of White Glazed Art Paper, 3 standard sizes, cost £42, except £15 a ton. Wanted, stocks of Yadil; state quantity and price. **THOMAS HORTON**, Merthyr Tydfil.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. **D. MATTHEWS & SON**, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

COMPLETE set of Shopfittings of modern Pharmacy for immediate disposal, all in first-class condition, including Dispensing Drawers, Shop Rounds, bow-fronted Mahogany Counter, Glass Show Cases, Mirrors, also two National Cash Registers; nearly new; offers, whole or part. **NEATHERCOAT**, Chemist, 60 Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

EBERG, LTD., have a large variety of Plate-glass Counters, Silent Salesmen, 6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. x 2 ft., bow and flat fronts, glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Case and Desks, Wall Cases, Counter Cases, Junior Salesmen, 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft., Centre Cases, 6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. x 2 ft., Drawers, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, 336 Old Street, E.C.1.

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED.

FOR 22 years I have been doing this work satisfactorily to over 400 clients, many of them chemists, opticians, etc. From £14, inclusive of books, seal duties and service. Write **A. BERNARD SLACK**, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester. Advice free.

PREMISES taken over by L.C.C. Complete Chemist's Shop Fittings for Sale; must be cleared by January 30. Can be seen any day at 18 Chalton Street, Euston. Offers to **WM. FOX & SONS, LTD.**, 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. Telephone: Bishopsgate 1583.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£95.—A SET OF QUALITY FITTINGS, in mahogany, comprising 10 ft. Drug Fitting, complete with drawers, lockers and shelving; 8 ft. glass-fronted Counter; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen; 4 ft. plate-glass Counter Case; Perfume Case and Desk; Cash Till; two nests of Counter Drawers; 6 ft. Wall Case. All sectionalised for adjustment in sizes. Details and sketches on application to **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. (Note new address.) "Pharmacy Fitters for Over a Century."

£100 FOR SECOND-HAND SET OF FITTINGS.—8 ft. Piano Wall Case, 14 ft. Drug Fitting, 10 ft. Serving Counter, 6 ft. bent Counter Case, Perfume Case, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Window Enclosure with glass shelves, Bars and Brackets, 6 dozen Shop Rounds; would sell separately. **PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS**, 68 Old Street, and 125 Lever Street, London, E.C.1. Phone: Clerkenwell 0929 (3 lines).

£119 10S.—COMPLETE SET of Solid Mahogany Fixtures, comprising 12 ft. Drug Run, 30 glass knobbed and labelled drawers with cupboards, showcases and shelving over; 10 ft. long Wallcase, 7 ft. 10 in. high; 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, drawers and shelves at back; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen; Perfume Case and Desk; 6 ft. long x 16 in. bent Counter Case; Mahogany Cash Till and 6 ft. all-glass Show Counter; would sell separately. **FARLEY'S**, 227 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

FOR DISPOSAL.

PRINTING PRESS, with Type, 22s. 6d.; bargain. Particulars, **W. Webster**, 291 Normanton Road, Derby.
HONEY.—Best West Indian, golden, granular; 1 cwt. (approx.), in original can (free); best offer over £3; free delivery London or on rail. Fife, 3 Victoria Road, Brighton.

WANTED.

SIFTING AND MIXING MACHINE for dry powders (Gardner's make). Write 119/135, Office of this Paper.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING MACHINE (electric), also Dryer. 1 St. Leonards Road, Northampton.
GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB. 1859

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1928 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1920-27 see C. & D., January 7, 1928.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)			
—	1926	1927	
Jan.	148.2	144.3	
Feb.	147.7	144.2	
Mar.	144.5	143.7	
April	143.7	140.7	
May	142.5	141.1	
June	141.3	141.0	
July	141.3	140.7	
Aug.	143.6	139.3	
Sept.	144.2	139.6	
Oct.	145.8	139.3	
Nov.	144.2	137.9	
Dec.	145.4	137.7	
DRESSINGS (1913=100)			
—	1926	1927	
Jan.	225.0	187.6	
Feb.	216.6	177.6	
Mar.	216.6	177.6	
April	206.4	175.6	
May	206.4	175.0	
June	206.4	175.0	
July	205.4	175.0	
Aug.	201.8	175.0	
Sept.	199.2	175.0	
Oct.	199.2	175.0	
Nov.	188.2	205.4	
Dec.	188.2	205.4	

Cost		A—Ac	Selling Price				Cost	Ac	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic .. C	10 6	3 0	—	—	7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	1 10 0 4
117	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. C	15 0	3 9	—	—	36	oz.	Acid. gynocardium	—	—	5 3 0 11
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	36	oz.	Acid. hippuricum	—	—	5 3 0 11
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	6 6	1 11	0 6	—	6	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum ..	—	—	0 11 0 2
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt. .	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	40	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30%	—	1 8	0 6 —
36	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec. .	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	16	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum ..	—	0 9	0 3 0 1
38	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt. .	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	12	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum .. E	1 10	0 7	0 2 0 1
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec. .	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	7	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum	—	0 5	0 1 —
27	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum coml. E	1 0	0 4	0 2 —
33	oz.	Acetamidosalol	—	—	4 10	0 10	6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B	—	—	1 0 0 2
3	oz.	Acetanilidum	—	—	0 6	0 2	5	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum B	—	—	0 10 0 2
22	oz.	Acetannin	—	—	3 3	0 6	20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 6	0 10	0 3 —
		Acetomorph. (v. Diamorph.)					12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2 —
21	lb.	Acetonum	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	6	oz.	Acid. hypophosphorousum ..	—	—	1 0 0 2
14	lb.	Acetonum coml.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	27	oz.	Acid. iodicum	—	—	4 8 0 10
14	oz.	Acetophenonum	—	—	2 0	0 4	6	oz.	Acid. lacticum	—	—	1 7 0 3
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	0 4	24	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum ..	3 0	1 0	0 4 0 1
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3	42	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst. ..	—	—	6 2 1 0
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini .. C	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	42	oz.	Acid. meconicum	—	—	6 2 1 0
30	lb.	Acet. cantharidis .. C	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	10	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	—	—	1 6 0 3
24	lb.	Acet. colchici .. C	—	1 0	0 4	—	17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. E	3 2	0 11	0 3 —
7	lb.	Acet. destillatum album ..	0 10½	0 4	0 1½	—	7	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2 —
32	gal.	Acet. fuscum	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7	12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. .. E	2 3	0 8	0 3 —
7.5	lb.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy) ..	pint	1 2	—	—	21	lb.	Acid. nitricum fumans .. E	—	—	0 4 —
42	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	—	0 4	0 1 —
144	lb.	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 6	—	12	lb.	Acid. nitrosus E	2 0	0 7	0 3 —
84	lb.	Acet. opii B, F	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum	—	—	11 6 1 10
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 10	0 11	0 3	—	14	lb.	Acid. oleicum	1 9	0 7	0 2 —
8	lb.	Acet. scillæ	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	36	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst. ..	per	gr.	6 0 —
7.5	lb.	Acet. scillæ '98	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol	—	—	12 6 2 2
18	lb.	Acet. staphisagriæ .. C	—	0 8	0 3	—	16	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	—	0 8	0 3 0 1
102	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	1 9	0 3	—	7	lb.	Acid. oxalicum coml. .. C	0 11	0 4	0 2 —
56	box	Acidol tablets	per	box	7 0	—	32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) ..	—	2 3	0 7 0 1
		Acida					16	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	3 6	1 2	0 4 —
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75 ..	—	1 4	0 5 —
108	lb.	Acid. aceticum arom. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0 3	7	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum ..	1 0	0 5	0 2 0 1
4.5	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	39	lb.	Acid. phosphorousum	—	1 8	0 6 —
17	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale	—	0 8	0 3	—	4	oz.	Acid. phosphotungstic (sol. 10%)	—	—	0 9 —
54	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	6.5	oz.	Acid. picricum	—	—	0 10 0 2
20	lb.	Acid. arseniosum A, B	—	—	0 3	—	14	lb.	Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol. .	1 9	0 7	0 2½
		Acid. arsen. coml. (v. Arsenicum)					21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.)	2 6	0 10	0 3 —
30	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat.	—	—	4 5	0 9	14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. ..	—	—	2 0 0 4
51	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	12	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 8 0 4
9.5	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	7	lb.	Acid. pyrologinosum	0 10½	0 3	—
11.5	lb.	Acid. boric pulv. subtil. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	36	dr.	Acid. quinicum	—	—	5 3
1.5	oz.	Acid. boric pulv. pkd.	—	0 7	0 2½	—	40	lb.	Acid. salicylicum "phys. pur."	—	1 6	0 5 0 1
588	cwt.	Acid. boric coml. pulvis ..	7 lb.	4 6	—	—	32	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat.	—	—	4 8 0 10
9.5	lb.	Acid. boric coml. pulvis ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	—	1 1	0 4 0 1
12	oz.	Acid. butyricum	—	—	1 9	—	12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum ..	—	—	1 9 0 4
27	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	—	—	4 0	0 8	14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2 —
19	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. C	2 6	0 9	0 4	—	15	oz.	Acid. succinicum	—	—	2 3 0 4
17	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. C	2 4	0 9	0 4	—	8	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. ..	—	—	1 2 0 2
45	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "miscible" C	pint	0 10	—	—	30	lb.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) ..	—	1 6	0 5 —
72	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "straw" C	1 4	0 7	0 2	—	54	lb.	Acid. sulphocarbol. (33%) ..	—	2 0	0 8 —
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd.	¾ viij.	1 2	—	—	11	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum .. E	2 6	0 10½	0 3 —
3	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder) ..	0 5	—	—	—	6.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2 —
16	lb.	Acid. carbol. (in spirit) ..	2 0	0 7	—	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. E	1 9	0 6	0 2 —
5	oz.	Acid. chromicum	—	—	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum	—	3 8	1 1 0 2
20	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml.	—	0 10	0 3	—	7	lb.	Acid. sulphurosus	1 0	0 3½	0 1 —
15	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum	—	—	2 3	0 4	26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit) ..	—	1 0	0 4 —
30	lb.	Acid. citricum	3 9	1 2	0 4½	—	63	lb.	Acid. tannicum	—	2 4	0 8 0 2
31	lb.	Acid. citric pulvis	4 0	1 2	0 4½	—	24	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.	3 0	0 10½	0 3½
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) C	—	1 0	0 4	—	25	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	3 1	0 11	0 4 —
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. C	1 2	0 7	0 2	—	24	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis	3 0	0 10½	0 3½
		Acid. diethylbarb. (v. Barbit.) ..					18	oz.	Acid. trichloroaceticum ..	—	—	2 8 0 5
8	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst.	—	—	1 9	0 4	6	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum ..	—	—	0 11 0 3
18	lb.	Acid. formicum 50%	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	30	oz.	Acid. uricum	—	—	4 5 0 9
6	oz.	Acid. gallicum	—	—	0 11	0 2	21	oz.	Acid. valerianicum	—	—	3 1 0 6

Cost		Ac-Al		Selling Price				Cost		Al-Am		Selling Price			
d.	per			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.					16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis	B	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	52	cwt.	Alumen coml.	7 lb.	2 0	—	—	—
48	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv. . .	B	—	1 9	0 6	—	45	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv. . .	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
9	gr.	Aconitina	per	gr.	1 6	—	—	276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv. . .	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2	—
17	gm.	Acriflavinum	—	—	—	—	9 0	18	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst.	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
102	oz.	Adalin	—	—	—	—	2 6	9	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml.	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—
31	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5 . .	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	17	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum . .	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
18	lb.	Adeps benzoatus	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	—	18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
17	lb.	Adeps præparatus	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—	12	lb.	Alumen purificatum . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
15	lb.	Adeps lanæ	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	12	lb.	Alumen rupel	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
13	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	5	oz.	Aluminii acetat	—	—	0 9	0 3	—
18	gr.	Adrenalinum	per	gr.	2 8	—	—	8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
41	oz.	Adrenalin chlor. sol. 1-1,000(P.D.)	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	42	lb.	Aluminii chloridum . .	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
36	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.) . .	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum . .	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
33	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730 . .	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	10	oz.	Aluminii salicylas . . .	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
48	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	6 0	1 9	—	—	—	18	lb.	Aluminii sulphas	—	—	0 9	0 3	—
154	lb.	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	14 9	3 9	—	—	—	6	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml.	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
96	lb.	Æther aceticus	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	16	oz.	Aluminii tannas	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
15	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
18	oz.	Æther benzoicus	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	13	oz.	Amidol	—	—	1 9	0 3	—
20	oz.	Æther butyricus	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	16	oz.	Amidopyrina	—	—	2 4	0 4	—
68	lb.	Æther chloricus	—	2 5	0 5	—	—	42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat.	—	—	6 2	1 0	—
22	oz.	Æther formicus	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	30	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas . .	—	—	4 5	0 9	—
15	oz.	Æther ænanthic. synth. . .	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	54	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis	—	—	0 7	0 1	—
7	oz.	Æther ozonicus	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	48	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
26	lb.	Æther petroleum	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—			Ammonium					
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml. . .	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	3	oz.	Ammon. acetat pur. . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
90	oz.	Æthocaine	—	—	—	2 2	—	30	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat. . .	—	—	4 5	0 8	—
108	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded) . . .	—	4 0	1 2	—	—	72	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth. . .	—	2 7	0 10	0 2	—
114	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis	—	4 0	1 2	—	—	28	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst.	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
51	oz.	Agotan	—	—	—	1 3	—	40	lb.	Ammon. bromidum	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
48	50	Agotan tablets	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	23	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
14	lb.	Agropyrum exot.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards)	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
50	oz.	Airol	—	—	—	1 1	—	23	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
73	oz.	Albargin	—	—	—	1 9	—	12	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
84	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.)	1 3	—	7 lb.	8 4	—
48	lb.	Albumin. (blood) pulv. . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	13	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
9	oz.	Albumin. tannic.	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	11'5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty)	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8	—
		Alcohol (v. Spiritus rectifi-								Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F.	—	—	1 0	—	—
		catus)								Ammon. chloridum pur. . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
168	lb.	Alcohol absolutum	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml.	1 5	0 5	0 2	—	—
312	lb.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) . .	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	—	11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps"	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3	—
132	lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C. E	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	66	lb.	Ammon. citras	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—
45	lb.	Alcohol amylicum	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	60	lb.	Ammon. formas	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—
36	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml. . . .	4 6	1 3	0 5	—	—	42	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	—	—	6 2	1 1	—
40	pt.	Alcohol isopropylcum	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol.	1 6	0 7	0 3	—	—
360	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur. . . .	—	11 8	3 0	0 6	—	12	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis . .	—	—	1 9	0 3	—
11	lb.	Alcoholic ammonia P.L.F. . .	—	—	0 6	—	—	48	lb.	Ammon. ichthosulphonas . .	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
8	oz.	Aldehydum absol.	—	—	1 2	—	—	30	oz.	Ammon. iodidum	—	—	4 5	0 8	—
24	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 10%	—	—	3 6	—	—	11	oz.	Ammon. molybdas cryst.	—	—	1 8	0 3	—
10	100	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.) . . .	doz.	0 2	bot.	1 0	—	48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom.	—	—	0 6	0 2	—
36	dr.	Allantoinum	—	—	—	5 3	—	18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
140	lb.	All Fours P.L.F.	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	9	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml. . . .	1 2	0 4	0 2	—	—
24	lb.	Allium sativum	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. . . .	E	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
162	100	Allonal tablets.	doz.	2 7	—	—	—	39	lb.	Ammon. persulphas	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	—
55	oz.	Allosan	—	—	7 0	1 4	—	33	lb.	Ammon. phosphas	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1	—
36	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	14	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
40	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis pulvis opt.	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	—	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid. . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
12	lb.	Aloe Capensis	1 6	0 5	0 2	—	—	8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
18	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	18	oz.	Ammon. succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
69	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis	8 9	2 6	0 9	0 2	—	18	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur. . . .	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
11	oz.	Aloinum	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . .	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
32	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.)	per	gr.	0 5	—	—	408	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . .	7 lb.	3 2	—	—	—
60	lb.	Althææ flores	—	2 2	0 8	—	—	38	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum . .	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
18	lb.	Althææ folia	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	66	lb.	Ammon. tartras	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—
26	lb.	Althææ rad. decort.	3 3	0 11	0 4	—	—	24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst.	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
36	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	75	oz.	Ammonal unstd.	—	—	—	1 10	—
4	lb.	Alumen coml.	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	—								

Ampullæ		Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost		An—Aq	Selling Price			
		per ½ doz. d.	per ½ doz. s. d.	per doz. d.	per doz. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	21	lb.	Angelica radix ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
Atropinæ sulph. gr. ⅛	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	33	lb.	Angelica radici pulvis..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
Benzamin. hyd. gr. ⅛, adrenalin. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	19	oz.	Aniline Colours				
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3	..	24	2 6	40	4 6	33	oz.	Black, nigrosine ..	—	—	2 10	0 6
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	69	lb.	Blue, methylene ..	—	—	4 10	0 10
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.	..	27	3 0	45	5 0	10	oz.	Brown, Bismarck ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅛, gr. ⅓, gr. ½	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	oz.	Chrysoidin ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz.	Cerise ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
adrenalin. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	42	oz.	Eosin ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz.	Erythrosin ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
adrenalin. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	27	oz.	Fuchsin ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
Digitalin. gr. ⅛	.. C	25	2 9	45	5 0	36	oz.	Green, brilliant ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
Emetinæ 1 gr.	.. C	48	5 3	86	9 6	28	oz.	Magenta ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
Emetin. hydroch. gr. ⅓	.. C	32	3 6	59	6 6	48	oz.	Orange II. ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 cc.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	18	oz.	Scarlet red ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
Ethyl morrhuais	..	30	2 3	54	6 0	18	oz.	Tartrazine ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	27	oz.	Violet, methyl B ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½	.. B	25	2 9	45	5 0	4	oz.	Yellow, fast ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	.. B	40'5	4 6	82	8 0	20	lb.	Anilini hydrochlor.	—	—	0 7	0 1
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	13	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
Glucosi 1½ oz.	..	21	2 4	—	—	16	lb.	Anisi fructus ..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	12	oz.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.)	1 11	0 8	0 3	—
Iodi, boxes of 6	..	12	1 8	—	—	34	lb.	Anisol ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
Mercurial cream M10	..	21	2 3	39	4 0	54	lb.	Annatto (roll) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅛, gr. ¼, gr. ⅓, gr. ½	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	90	lb.	Annatto (liquid) ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
Morph. hydroch. gr. ¼	.. B, F	18	2 0	33	3 8	24	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang.	—	3 3	1 0	—
atropin. sulph. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	30	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot.	3 0	0 10	0 3	0 1
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c.	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	30	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	24	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ¼	.. C	20	2 3	36	4 0	34	oz.	Anthraxol ..	—	—	4 2	0 10
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	12	lb.	Antiformin substitute ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
morph. acet. gr. ¼	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd. ..	—	—	—	1 6
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅛, gr. ⅓	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	60	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd.	doz.	1 6	—	—
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅓, ferri cacodyl. gr. ⅓	.. B	20'5	2 3	36	4 0	18	lb.	Antimonii crocus pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
Strophanthin. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	7	oz.	Antimonii et sodii tartas	—	—	1 1	0 2
Strychnin. sulph. gr. ⅛, gr. ⅓	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules				
Thiosinamin.-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c.	..	40'5	4 6	72	8 0	864	doz.	(M'dale) gr. ⅓ (box of 10)	box	6 0	—	—
								Antim. sod. tart. sterules				
								(M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10)	box	8 0	—	—
						12	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
						54	lb.	Antim. oxidum ..	—	2 0	6 7	0 1
						42	lb.	Antimonium sulphuratum ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
						45	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv.	5 9	1 9	0 7	0 1
						45	17oz.	Antiphlogistine ..	—	—	0 4	—
						60	lb.	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett)	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
						43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd.	doz.	0 9	—	—
								Antitoxins (v. Serums)				
						24	lb.	Apii grav. sem. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
						39	oz.	Apiol ..	—	—	5 9	0 10
						4	gr.	Apomorphinæ hydroch.	per	gr.	0 8	—
								Aquæ				
						9	lb.	Aqua anethi ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
						180	lb.	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	2 0	0 4
						7	lb.	Aqua anisi ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
						162	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
						18	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
						192	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 10	1 9	0 3
						18	lb.	Aqua bromi ..	2 3	0 8	—	—
						6.5	lb.	Aqua camphoræ ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
						60	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
						6.5	lb.	Aqua carui ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
						180	lb.	Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
						7	lb.	Aqua caryophylli ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
						192	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
						186	lb.	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4
						6	lb.	Aqua chloroformi ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
						84	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost		Am—An	Selling Price			
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Amygdala amara ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
60	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	—
45	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
90	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	11 3	3 2	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Amyl acetat pur. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Amyl acetat coml. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
13	oz.	Amyl butyras ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
10	oz.	Amyl nitris ..	—	—	—	0 3
21	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules M3 ..	doz.	2 2	—	—
17	oz.	Amyl valerianas ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
32	oz.	Amyleni hydras ..	—	—	4 8	0 10
432	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	7 lb.	3 4	—	—
5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8'5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice) ..	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat) ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato) ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
49	oz.	Anæsthesin ..	—	—	—	1 2
58.5	100	Anasarcin tablets ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
14	lb.	Anchusæ radix ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
18	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
9	oz.	Anethol ..	—	—	1 6	0 3

Cost		Aq—Ar Aqueae—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Ar—Be	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9.5	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi ..	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum .. A, B	—	—	—	0 4
192	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	27	oz.	Arsenii iodidum .. B	—	—	4 0	0 7
15	gal.	Aqua destillata ..	0 4	0 2	—	—	21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
180	lb.	Aqua Floridensis P.L.F. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3	18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 3	0 10	0 4	—
102	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. B	—	—	—	1 0
7	lb.	Aqua fœniculi ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	18	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 B	doz.	1 3	—	—
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	90	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.) ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi .. B	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	30	lb.	Asafetida coml. ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
420	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F. ..	—	14 0	3 8	0 7	78	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2
237	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	72	lb.	Asbestos opt. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
294	lb.	Aqua lavand. opt. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	12	lb.	Asbestos coml. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
142	lb.	Aqua lavand. sec. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	96	oz.	Asparagin ..	—	—	14 0	2 2
174	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F. ..	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	9	lb.	Asphaltum ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5 doz.	0 4	—	—	—
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	38	lb.	Asthma powder P.L.F. .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—
228	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40 ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	36	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C. .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—
11	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—			Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	—	—	—	—
168	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 3	72	oz.	Atophan ..	—	—	—	1 9
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	132	100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ doz.	2 1	—	—	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	120	100	Atoquinol tablets doz.	2 0	—	—	—
7	lb.	Aqua pimentæ ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	51	dr.	Atropina .. B	per	gr.	0 2	—
186	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	33	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 2	—
7	lb.	Aqua pulegii Ang. ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	84	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
12	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	34	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot. ..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
16	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	6.5	gr.	Auri bromidum ..	per	gr.	1 1	—
216	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	26	each	Auri chloridum (7½ gr. tubes) .. ea.	3 3	—	—	—
12	lb.	Aqua rosmarini ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	48	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	6 0	—
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3	9	gr.	Auri oxidum ..	per	gr.	1 6	—
10	lb.	Aqua sambuci ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—			B				
21	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—			Baking powder P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 7½	0 2	—
228	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	8 2	2 2	0 4	18	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
8	oz.	Araroba ..	—	—	1 2	0 3	26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	dr.	Arbutin ..	—	—	—	6 0			Balsamum Canadensis (o. Canada balsam)	—	—	—	—
18	lb.	Archil ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	11	oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
15	lb.	Arctii radix ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb.	Balsamum sulphuris ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Arctii radidis pulvis ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	90	lb.	Balsamum toltutanum ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
15	lb.	Areca ..	—	—	0 3	—			Bandages—see page 6				
20	lb.	Areca pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	42	oz.	Baptisin ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
4	gr.	Arecolinæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	0 8	—	12	oz.	Barbitonum .. B	—	—	1 9	0 3
78	oz.	Argenti bromidum ..	—	—	—	1 10	14	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium .. B	—	—	2 0	0 4
51	oz.	Argenti chloridum ..	—	—	—	1 4	20	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. C	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
72	oz.	Argenti cyanidum .. B	—	—	—	1 8	9	lb.	Barii carbonas coml. .. C	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum ..	—	—	—	1 9	12	lb.	Barii chloridum pur. .. C	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
34	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst. ..	—	—	5 0	0 10	18	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. C	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
72	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) .. ea.	0 10	—	—	—	16	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst. .. C	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) .. ea.	0 6	—	—	—	10	lb.	Barii nitras coml. .. C	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
36	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) .. ea.	0 8	—	—	—	24	lb.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. C	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
48	oz.	Argenti nucleinas ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	28	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss. ..	3 6	1 0	—	—
75	oz.	Argenti oxidum ..	—	—	—	1 11	108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—	—
78	oz.	Argenti phosphas ..	—	—	—	2 0	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum .. C	—	—	0 7	0 2
18	oz.	Argenti proteinatum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	5	lb.	Bath crystals P.L.F. ..	0 10	—	—	—
72	oz.	Argenti sulphidum ..	—	—	—	1 9	8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F. ..	1 0	—	—	—
60	oz.	Argenti vitellin .. A, B	—	—	8 9	1 3	8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	1 9	—	—	—
90	oz.	Argentum colloidal ..	—	—	—	2 6	22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
9	25	Argentum (fol.) .. per	leaf	0 1	—	—	81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	3üj.	1 0	—	—
111	oz.	Argyrol ..	—	—	—	2 8	45	lb.	Bay salt ..	0 7	0 3	—	—
31	40	Arheol capsules ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	360	cwt.	Bay salt ..	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
360	oz.	Aristochin ..	—	—	—	8 7	5	lb.	Bay salt gran. ..	0 8	0 3	—	—
77	oz.	Aristol ..	—	—	—	1 5	21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	—	3 1
30	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	40	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang. ..	—	—	0 5	—
40	lb.	Aristolochiæ radidis pulvis ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	33	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv. ..	—	—	0 6	—
78	lb.	Arnica flores ..	—	2 9	0 9	—	24	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.) ..	3 6	1 3	—	—
36	lb.	Arnica rhizoma ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	6	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur. ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
48	lb.	Arnica rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 6	0 1	114	oz.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	—	2 9
22	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. A, B	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	114	oz.	Benzaminæ lactas ..	—	—	—	2 9
10	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	1 4	0 5	—	—	15	lb.	Benzenum ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
540	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	7 lb.	4 9	—	—							

Cost		Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Sell s. d.	Cost		Be-Bo	Selling Price			
d.	per			d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
22	doz.	Calico, bleached : M.O.H.		54	oz.	Benzocaina	—	—	—	1 4
27.5	doz.	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 4	66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
32	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 5	63	lb.	Benzoini pulv.	8 3	2 3	0 8	0 2
	doz.	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 6	4	pt.	Benzol coml.	—	0 8	0 3	—
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.		7	oz.	Benzonaphthol	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	doz.	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 3	54	oz.	Benzosol	—	—	7 11	1 2
24	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 4	5	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	—	—	0 10	0 2
30	doz.	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 5	24	lb.	Berberidis pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1
		Crepe, cream : M.O.H.		24	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	—	3 6
68	doz.	2 in.	each 0 11	48	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
85	doz.	2½ in.	each 1 1	40	oz.	Betol	—	—	5 10	1 0
102	doz.	3 in.	each 1 4			"Bipp" (v. Past. bis. et iod.)				
118	doz.	3½ in.	each 1 6	27	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.)	3 5	1 2	0 4	—
136	doz.	4 in.	each 1 9	21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty. ..	—	7-lb. tins	18 3	
		Domette : M.O.H.		126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) .. C	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
78	doz.	2 in.×6 yd.	each 1 1	40	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.)	—	2 6	0 8	—
94	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 1 3	60	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
108	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 1 5			Bismuthum				
		Elastic web : M.O.H.		22	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas	—	—	3 3	0 6
72	doz. yds.	2 in.	per yd. 1 0	30	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
78	doz. yds.	2½ in.	per yd. 1 1	162	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas	—	5 9	1 8	0 3
94	doz. yds.	3 in.	per yd. 1 2	14	oz.	Bismuthi citras	—	—	2 0	0 4
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.		24	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	—	—	3 6	0 6
97	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 1 3	27	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
176	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 2 3	36	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.) ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.		24	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	—	—	3 6	0 6
153	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., plain ..	each 2 2	11	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
189	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 2 7	10.5	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	—	—	1 8	0 3
189	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., plain	each 2 7	24	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum	—	—	3 6	0 6
222	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., perforated ..	each 3 1	18	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
240	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., plain	each 3 4	27	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss.	—	—	4 0	0 8
312	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 4 4	40	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas ..	—	—	5 10	0 10
312	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., plain	each 4 4	34	oz.	Bismuthi phenas	—	—	5 0	0 9
384	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., perforated ..	each 5 4	165	lb.	Bismuthi salicylas	—	5 10	1 8	0 3
324	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., plain	each 4 6	14	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas	—	—	2 0	0 4
420	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 5 10	126	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
432	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., plain	each 6 0	17	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	—	—	2 6	0 5
520	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., perforated ..	each 7 6	19	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub. ..	—	—	2 10	0 5
		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.		26	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
24	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 0 4	45	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	—	—	6 7	1 0
30	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 0 5			Bismutose	—	—	—	1 2
40	doz.	4 in.×6 yd.	each 0 7	49	oz.	Blistering ointment P.L.F. C	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
		Open weave, white (waterdressing) : M.O.H.		68	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. C	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
74	gross	1 in.×3 yd.	each 0 2	34	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. I C	—	1 4	0 5	—
132	gross	1½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 2	90	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. II C	—	3 3	1 0	—
170	gross	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 3	80	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv.	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2
207	gross	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 4			Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught				
246	gross	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 4			3iss. bot.), sell 9d.				
468	gross	4 in.×6 yd.	each 0 7	69	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv.	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
696	gross	6 in.×6 yd.	each 0 9	18	lb.	Boldo folia	2 3	0 9	0 3	0 1
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.		7	lb.	Bole Armen.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
144	doz.	2 in.×5 yd.	each 1 9	33	lb.	Boraledehyde (D.F.)	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.
160	doz.	2½ in.×5 yd.	each 2 0	16	lb.	Borax calcinatus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
180	doz.	3 in.×5 yd.	each 2 3	6.5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
198	doz.	4 in.×5 yd.	each 2 6	5	lb.	Borax coml. cryst.	0 8	0 2	0 1	—
		Ambulance, fast edge :		6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
84	doz.	2 in.×6 yd.	each 1 2	6.5	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
96	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 1 4	—	—	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
112	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 1 9	7	lb.	Boracis pulvis (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
		Ambulance, loose edge :		5.5	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
240	gross	2 in.×6 yd.	each 0 4	396	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis	7 lb.	3 2	14 lb.	6 0
300	gross	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 0 5	12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F. ..	1 6	—	—	—
300	gross	3 in.×6 yd.	each 0 5			Boric lint (v. Lints)				
		Binders, twill :				Boric wool (v. Cotton-wool)				
28	each	12 in.×54 in.	each 3 6	72	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	—	—	10 6	1 9
36	each	18 in.×54 in.	each 4 6	13	tube	Borocaina	tube	1 6	—	—
10	each	Suspensory, cotton, best ..	each 1 6	1.53	doz.	Borocain amps.	doz.	3 6	—	—
42	doz.	Triangular, plain	each 0 7							

Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price				Cost		Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
36	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	51	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus . .	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F. .	—	6 3	1 8	—	36	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid. . .	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) . .	—	4 6	1 4	—	24	lb.	Calcii saccharas . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F. .	—	6 5	1 9	—	4.5	lb.	Calcii sulphas . . .	0 7	0 3	—	—
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.) .	—	3 3	1 0	—	5	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd. . . C	—	6 11	1 9	0 3	3	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	0 5	0 2	—	—
11	oz.	Bromoformum . . .	—	—	—	1 0	210	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4
6	oz.	Bromum . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6	13	lb.	Calx . . .	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
45	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) . .	ea.	0 7	—	—	6.5	lb.	Calx chlorinata . . .	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
95	oz.	Bromural . . .	—	—	—	2 4	4	oz.	Calx sulphurata . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1
39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5 . .	doz.	3 0	—	—	78	lb.	Calendulae flores . . .	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
26	oz.	Brucina . . . B	—	—	3 9	0 7	20	lb.	Calf lymph (v. Lymph) . .	2 6	—	—	—
26	oz.	Brucinae sulphas . . . B	—	—	3 9	0 7	42	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. C	5 6	—	—	—
15	lb.	Bryoniae albæ radix . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	14	lb.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F. . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
40	lb.	Buchu folia . . .	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	18	lb.	Calumbæ radix . . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F. . .	1 2	—	—	—	96	lb.	Calumbæ radices pulvis . .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras . . .	—	—	2 0	0 5	114	lb.	Cambogia . . .	—	4 1	1 2	0 2
54	gm.	Butyn . . . B	per	gr.	0 8	—	45	lb.	Cambogiæ pulvis . . .	—	—	—	—
76	25cc.	Butyn solution 2% . . . C	orig.	bot.	9 6	—	49	lb.	Camphora (flores) . . .	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1
45	3xx.	Bynin (A. & H.) . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—	51	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.) . .	—	—	0 6	—
		C					16	oz.	Camphora (4-oz. tab.) . .	—	—	0 7	—
32	100	Cactina pellets . . .	doz.	0 6	—	—	16	oz.	Camphora monobromata . .	—	—	2 4	0 5
8	oz.	Cadmii bromidum . . .	—	—	1 2	0 2			Camphora pilules, sell 1s. bot.	—	—	—	—
5	oz.	Cadmii chloridum . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2	32	oz.	Camphoræ salicylas . . .	—	—	4 8	0 9
20	oz.	Cadmii iodidum . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6	132	lb.	Canada balsam . . .	—	4 9	1 4	—
15	oz.	Caffeina . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	9	lb.	Canaryseed . . .	1 2	0 4	—	—
18	oz.	Caffeinae benzoas . . .	—	—	2 8	0 6	33	lb.	Canellæ cortex . . .	—	1 3	0 5	—
10	oz.	Caffeinae citras . . .	—	—	1 6	0 3	45	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis . .	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Caffeinae citras effervesces . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	72	oz.	Cannabinae tannas . . . C	—	—	10 6	1 8
24	oz.	Caffeinae hydrobromidum . .	—	—	3 6	0 7	84	lb.	Cantharidin hair wash . .	C	—	3 0	0 10
42	oz.	Caffeinae iodidum . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0	7	gr.	Cantharidinum . . . B	—	—	—	—
21	oz.	Caffeinae salicylas . . .	—	—	3 1	0 6	78	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis . . . B	—	2 10	0 9	—
15	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-benzoas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	54	lb.	Cantharis Russ. . . B	—	2 0	0 7	—
32	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-iodidum . . .	—	—	4 8	0 9	84	lb.	Cantharidis Chin. pulv. . . B	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
15	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-salicylas . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	84	lb.	Caoutchouc . . .	—	3 0	1 0	—
42	oz.	Caffeinae valerianas . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0	42	lb.	Capers . . .	—	1 5	0 5	—
12	lb.	Calami aromatici radix . . .	—	0 6	0 2	—	63	box	Caprokol caps. . . . per	box	7 0	—	—
18	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	38	lb.	Capsici fructus . . .	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F. . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	38	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec. .	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
36	lb.	Calamina præparata opt. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	21	oz.	Capsicin . . .	—	—	—	0 6
24	lb.	Calamina præparata sec. . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—			Capsulæ vel Perles				
		Calcium					222	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 3 . . .	36	1 9	24	1 2
30	lb.	Calcii acetat . . .	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	288	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 5 . . .	36	2 0	24	1 6
15	oz.	Calcii acetylsalicylas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 5	360	1,000	Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 4	24	1 9
10	oz.	Calcii bromidum exic. . .	—	—	1 6	0 3	156	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. M 3 . .	36	1 4	24	1 2
5	lb.	Calcii carbonas præcipitatus . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	108	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5 . .	36	1 1	24	0 11
15	lb.	Calcii chloridum fustum . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	132	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmo-				
6	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml. . .	0 9	0 3	—	—			glob. (3) . . .	36	1 2	24	0 11
10	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst. . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	120	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.				
21	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran. . .	2 7	0 9	0 3	—			arsenios (5/10) . . . C	36	1 2	24	0 11
5	oz.	Calcii citras . . .	—	—	0 10	0 3	126	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.				
4	oz.	Calcii formas . . .	—	—	0 7	0 2			arsenios. et strych. . . B	36	1 2	24	0 11
11	oz.	Calcii glycerophos. . .	—	—	1 8	0 4	150	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext.				
96	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas . .	—	—	14 0	2 0			casc. sag. (1) . . .	36	1 3	24	1 0
36	oz.	Calcii hippuras . . .	—	—	5 3	0 9	192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20..	36	1 7	24	1 2
10	lb.	Calcii hydras . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	216	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 30..	36	1 8	24	1 2
8.5	lb.	Calcii hydras coml. . .	1 1	0 4	0 2	—	360	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60..	36	2 5	24	1 9
6	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis . . .	—	—	0 11	0 2	252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin. . .	36	1 10	24	1 3
27	oz.	Calcii iodidum . . .	—	—	3 8	0 9	252	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 5/10 C	36	2 1	24	1 6
30	lb.	Calcii lactas . . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	390	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 5/10 C	36	3 0	24	2 0
7	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas . . .	—	—	1 1	0 2	132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 5..	36	1 2	24	0 11
18	lb.	Calcii nitras . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	198	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 10..	36	1 7	24	1 2
3	oz.	Calcii oxalas . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1	294	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 15..	36	2 0	24	1 6
14	oz.	Calcii peroxidum . . .	—	—	2 0	0 4	420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et				
15	lb.	Calcii phosphas . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—			buchu M 10 . . .	36	2 9	24	1 11
8	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml. . .	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	504	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol.				
12	lb.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—			santali M 10 . . .	36	3 1	24	2 3

Cost		Ca Capsulæ—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Ca—Ch	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
102	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 1 C	36	1 1	24	0 9	120	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 2
114	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 2 C	36	1 1	24	0 10	54	oz.	Carminum opt.	—	—	7 4	1 3
138	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 3 C	36	1 3	24	0 11	39	oz.	Carminum sec.	—	—	5 9	0 11
480	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. B	36	2 11	24	2 0	15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
216	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 5	36	1 8	24	1 2	11	lb.	Carui fructus	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
360	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 10	36	2 5	24	1 9	16	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
540	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 15	36	3 4	24	2 4	12	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 6	0 6	—	—
600	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 20	36	3 6	24	2 5	60	lb.	Caryophyllum opt.	—	2 2	0 8	—
790	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 30	36	4 8	24	3 3	19	lb.	Caryophyllum sec.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 1 ..	36	1 2	24	0 11	27	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
192	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 3 ..	36	1 7	24	1 2	126	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) ..	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
240	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 5 ..	36	1 9	24	1 3			Cascara aper. ar. (v. Elix. casc.)	—	—	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3	36	1 3	24	1 0	96	lb.	Cascarilla	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5	36	1 7	24	1 2	42	lb.	Caseinum (solub.)	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½	36	2 4	24	1 7	48	lb.	Caseinum album lev.	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
450	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1½) et. paraf. liq. (30)	36	2 11	24	2 0	38	lb.	Caseinum flavum	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
435	500	Caps. menthol valer. M 5	36	5 0	24	3 6	45	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 8	1 8	0 5	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi M 2	36	1 3	24	1 0	21	lb.	Cassia corticis pulvis	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli M 2	36	1 3	24	1 0	20	lb.	Cassia fructus	—	0 9	0 3	—
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii M 5	36	3 4	24	2 4	52	lb.	Cassia pulpa	—	2 0	0 7	—
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 1	36	1 9	24	1 2	18	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
360	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 2	36	2 5	24	1 9	26	lb.	Catechu	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
168	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 10	36	1 5	24	1 1	28	lb.	Catechu pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
252	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 15	36	1 10	24	1 3	14	lb.	Catechu nigrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
264	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 20	36	1 11	24	1 5	24	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 30	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters, gum-elast.: cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d.				
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (20) et creosot. (1)	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters soft rubber (to size 12): cost 6d. ea., sell 1s., over size 12, 1s. 3d.				
324	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (30) et creosot. (2)	36	2 3	24	1 7	28	oz.	Caulophyllum	—	—	3 6	0 8
210	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 15	36	1 8	24	1 2	51	oz.	Celloidin	—	—	7 5	1 1
270	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 30	36	1 11	24	1 5	75	lb.	Cellulose wadding	1 0	—	—	—
198	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 15	36	1 7	24	1 2	44	lb.	Cera alba in massa	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
264	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 30	36	1 10	24	1 5	46	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
408	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 60	36	2 8	24	1 10	35	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
420	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 5	36	2 9	24	1 11	54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
600	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 7½	36	3 6	24	2 5	38	lb.	Cera flava exot.	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
750	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 10	36	4 5	24	3 0	42	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	2 11	24	2 0	38	lb.	Cera flava Gall.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
126	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 5	36	1 2	24	0 11	19	lb.	Cera Japonica	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
162	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 10	36	1 5	24	1 1	22	lb.	Ceratum alaminæ	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 3	36	1 3	24	1 0	54	lb.	Ceratum cetacei	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
180	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 5	36	1 6	24	1 1	44	lb.	Ceratum saponis C	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
150	1,000	Caps. picis M 5	36	1 3	24	1 0	54	oz.	Cerebrin. subs.	—	—	—	1 4
162	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni M 30 B	36	1 4	24	1 1	12	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2 ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni 3j. B	36	1 9	24	1 2	12	doz.	Cer. belladonnæ ext. gr. 2 .. B	doz.	2 0	—	—
180	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. M 30 C	36	1 6	24	1 1	24	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F	doz.	4 0	—	—
270	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j. C	36	1 11	24	1 5	30	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F	doz.	5 0	—	—
168	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. M 30 C	36	1 5	24	1 1	15	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	2 6	—	—
240	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. 3j. C	36	1 9	24	1 3	21	doz.	Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. B, ex F	doz.	3 6	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. terebeni	36	1 3	24	1 0	18	doz.	Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F	doz.	3 0	—	—
174	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. M 30 ..	36	1 5	24	1 0	18	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (M 5) et iodof. (gr. 5)	doz.	3 0	—	—
240	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. 3j. ..	36	1 9	24	1 3	21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F	doz.	3 6	—	—
17	lb.	Caramel sicc.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F	doz.	4 0	—	—
60	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	15	doz.	Cer. protargol 2%	doz.	2 6	—	—
13	lb.	Carbo animalis gran.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	17	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	16	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
55	lb.	Carbo ligni	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	4	oz.	Cerii oxalas	—	—	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Carbo ligni acaciæ	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	8	oz.	Cerii oxidum	—	—	1 2	0 2
95	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus ..	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	27	lb.	Cetaceum	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis ..	1 9	9 6	0 2	—	36	lb.	Cetacei pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Cetraria Islandica	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—			Charta epispat. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
21	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum	4 0	1 3	0 6	0 1	15	lb.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F. C	2 0	—	—	—
							48	lb.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 8	—
							63	lb.	Chilblain paint P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 9	—
							42	oz.	Chinosol	—	—	—	1 0

Cost		Ch—Co	Selling Price				Cost		Co	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Chirata incisa	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	99	lb.	Cocci pulvis	12 4	3 6	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 3	0 3	28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis .. C	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
18	oz.	Chloral formamidum .. .	—	—	2 6	0 6	26	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
7	oz.	Chloral hydras	—	—	1 1	0 2	60	dr.	Codeina B	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
12	oz.	Chloralamid	—	—	—	0 4	47	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	6 11
9	oz.	Chloramin. T.	—	—	1 5	0 3	51	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	7 5
150	oz.	Chloralose	—	—	—	3 6			Codeine jelly (v. Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.)	—	—	—	—
26	oz.	Chlorbutol	—	—	3 9	0 7	255	oz.	Codeonal. B	—	—	—	6 0
50	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.) .. .	—	—	6 3	1 0	29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. B	doz.	4 4	—	—
46	oz.	Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) ..	—	2 7	0 8	0 2	30	lb.	Colchici corn. exot. pulv. (20) C	—	1 2	0 4	—
72	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	—	3 10	1 1	0 2	48	lb.	Colchici sem. pulvis .. .	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
150	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. B, F	—	7 9	2 2	0 4	7	gr.	Colchicina B	per	gr.	1 2	—
108	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. B, F	—	6 9	2 2	—	7	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
		Chlorodynum (v. Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885) .. .	—	—	—	—			Collodia				
45	lb.	Chloroformum C	—	2 8	0 10	—	78	lb.	Collodium	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) C	—	4 0	1 1	—	38	lb.	Collodium methylatum ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
136	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) C	—	7 0	2 0	—	54	lb.	Collodium acetatum B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
126	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	180	lb.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B	—	6 0	1 7	0 3
120	lb.	Chlorof. belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	114	lb.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
102	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. C	—	—	1 9	0 4	150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. C	—	—	1 4	0 4
30	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	150	lb.	Collod. callos. s. poison P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	0 4
24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	84	lb.	Collodium flexile	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
79	lb.	Cholera drops P.L.F. .. .	—	—	0 10	0 2	42	lb.	Collodium flexile meth. ..	—	1 2	0 9	0 2
114	oz.	Cholesterin.	—	—	—	2 9	60	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C. C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
18	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	102	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 1	0 2
36	20 oz.	Chromol (A. & H.) .. .	4 0	1 0	0 3	—	108	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Collodium stypticum meth. ..	—	—	1 9	0 2
17	oz.	Chrysarobinum	—	—	2 6	0 5	20	oz.	Collodium vesicans .. C	—	—	2 9	0 6
21	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma .. .	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	18	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. C	—	—	2 6	0 6
32	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 C	—	—	3 10	0 10
27	oz.	Cimicifugin.	—	—	4 0	0 8							
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	36	3 iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes) ..	—	4 0	1 6	0 3
57	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis	—	2 1	0 6	0 1	54	3 iv.	Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
44	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	54	3 iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes) ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	41	3 iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
42	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	50	3 oz.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
66	oz.	Cinchonidina	—	—	9 0	1 8	22.5	3 iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes) ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum	—	—	7 0	1 2	45	3 iv.	Collosol iodine in oil .. .	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas .. .	—	—	7 0	1 2	45	3 j.	Collosol manganese (inj.) ..	—	—	5 0	0 9
39	oz.	Cinchonina	—	—	5 9	1 0	36	3 iv.	Collosol quinine	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	31.5	3 viij.	Collosol sulphur	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas .. .	—	—	4 0	0 9			Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	4-oz.	4 6	8-oz.	8 6
10	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde	—	—	1 6	0 3	72	lb.	Colocythidis pulpa	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt. .. .	9 9	2 10	0 10	—	76	lb.	Colocythidis pulpa pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec. .. .	8 0	2 4	0 8	—	66	lb.	Colocythidis "Turc." pulvis	8 3	2 4	0 8	0 2
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv. .. .	5 9	1 8	0 6	—	35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer) .. .	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
54	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt. ..	6 9	2 6	0 9	0 2	32	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec. ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	28	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
67	oz.	Citrarin	—	—	—	1 8	36	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 2
		Clinical Thermometers:			N.P.L.		52	lb.	Confectio opii B, F	—	2 0	0 7	0 2
201	doz.	½-min. lens	ea.	2 6	ea.	2 10	138	lb.	Confectio opii, pulvis pro. B, F	—	—	1 8	0 3
192	doz.	1-min. lens	ea.	2 4	ea.	2 8	30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
168	doz.	2-min. lens	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6	30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
186	doz.	½-min. round	ea.	2 4	ea.	2 9	42	lb.	Confectio pipæris	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
171	doz.	1-min. round	ea.	1 11	ea.	2 5	39	lb.	Confectio rosæ caninæ '85 ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
159	doz.	2-min. round	ea.	1 10	ea.	2 3	36	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic. .. .	—	1 4	0 5	—
7	oz.	Cobalti chloridum	—	—	1 1	0 2	51	lb.	Confectio rutæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
6	oz.	Cobalti nitras	—	—	1 0	0 2	66	lb.	Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	—	2 5	0 8	—
6	oz.	Cobalti sulphas	—	—	1 0	0 2	96	lb.	Confectio scammonii .. .	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
72	dr.	Cocaina B, F	per	gr.	0 3	10 6	20	lb.	Confectio sennæ	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
66	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 8	33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
66	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	9 8	40	lb.	Confectio sulphuris	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
66	dr.	Cocainæ nitras B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 8	45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
72	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas B, F	per	gr.	0 4	10 6	8	gr.	Conina B	per	gr.	1 4	—
66	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 8	7	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	1 2	—
44	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) B, F	3 ss.	1 8	—	—							
90	lb.	Coccus (silver grain) .. .	11 3	3 3	1 0	0 2							

Containers (retail charge):

Medicine and Poison Bottles:			
	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz.	0 3
2 oz., 3 oz.	0 2	12 oz.	0 3
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz.	0 4
6 oz., 8 oz.	0 2	20 oz.	0 4
		32 oz.	0 6
		40 oz.	0 7

Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper to poison bottles.

Ointment Pots:			
	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6	1 oz.	0 7
1 oz., 1½ oz.	0 7	2 oz.	0 8
2 oz.	0 8	4 oz.	0 9
3 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 10
4 oz.	0 11	8 oz.	0 11

Stoppered Bottles:

Powder Bottles:

Cost		Co—Cr	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
60	lb.	Copaiba opt.	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2
8	oz.	Copaiba resina	—	—	1 0	0 3
32	lb.	Copal elect.	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
24	lb.	Copal (Manila)	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
11	lb.	Coriandri fructus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
19	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (v. Collod. callos.)				
15	lb.	Cornu cervi rass.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
163	oz.	Coryfin	—	—	—	4 0
110	lb.	Coster's paste	—	—	0 8	0 2
24	dr.	Cotarnina hydrochloridum ..	B	—	—	3 6
24	dr.	Cotarnina phthalas	B	—	—	3 6
96	dr.	Cotoinum	per	gr.	0 3	—
		Cotton-wool (net weight packets)				
20	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz.	—	—	0 3	—
62	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz.	—	0 9	—	—
234	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz.	2 11	—	—	—
24	doz.	Superfine, oz.	—	—	0 3	—
72	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz.	—	0 11	—	—
252	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz.	3 1	—	—	—
24	doz.	Boric, oz.	—	—	0 4	—
72	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	0 11	—	—
250	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	3 1	—	—	—
18	oz.	Coumarinum	—	—	2 8	0 5
66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented ..	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. ..	9 0	3 0	0 10	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frig. "theatrical" P.L.F.	2 9	0 10	—	—
		Crem. frigid. pkd.			1 0	—
45	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C.	6 0	1 8	0 6	—
13	oz.	Creosoti carbonas	—	—	2 2	0 4
45	lb.	Creosotum	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Cresineol	—	—	3 9	0 9
17	lb.	Cresol	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% ..	3 0	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10%	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
360	cwt.	Creta Gall. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
5	lb.	Creta Gall. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
65	lb.	Creta Gall. pulvis subtil. ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
		Creta præcip. (v. Calcii carb. præcip.)				
65	lb.	Creta præparata	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra	1 0	0 4	0 2	—

Cost
d. per

Cr—De

Selling Price

			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
51	oz.	Crocus placent.	—	—	7 5	1 3
84	oz.	Crocus Valent.	—	—	—	2 0
96	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv.	—	—	—	2 0
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 ..	doz.	2 9	—	—
60	lb.	Cubebæ fructus	—	2 3	0 8	—
72	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Cucumber cream P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cucumber paste	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
156	lb.	Cucumber pomade	—	5 7	1 6	—
22	lb.	Cudbear	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Cumini fructus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
21	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Cupri nitras	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
51	lb.	Cupri oleas	6 6	2 4	0 9	0 2
5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur.	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugeo) ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Cupri sulphas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
609	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml.	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6
85	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis ..	1 1	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (filings)	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (foil)	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
8	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
38	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 9	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
60	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	—	2 2	0 8	—
		D				
		Dakin's solution (v. Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)				
30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F.	C	—	1 1	0 4
42	lb.	Damar gummi	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
66	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
24	gr.	Daturina	B	per	gr.	3 6
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas	B	per	gr.	3 6
45	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Dec. aloes co.	—	1 2	0 4	—
37	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
45	lb.	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
64	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
41	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
52	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2
43	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 ..	C	—	1 8	0 6
46	lb.	Dec. papav. etanth. conc. 1 to 7	C	—	1 9	0 6
49	lb.	Dec. pareira conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
39	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1

Cost		De—Du	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
66	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
32	lb.	Dec. scopari conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
78	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 10	0 11	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
61	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Depilatory P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 6	—
26	oz.	Dermatol	—	—	3 3	0 8
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
8	lb.	Dextrin. alb.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Dextrin. flav.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
12	oz.	Dial tablets, orig. tube .. B	—	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets B	—	1 6	—	—
12	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
62	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. B, F	—	—	0 4	8 9
18	lb.	Diapente P.L.F.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Diastatum	—	—	3 0	0 7
24	oz.	Dichloramin.—T.	—	—	3 0	0 7
60	oz.	Didymin subst.	—	—	1 6	—
38	15c.c.	Digalen C	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets .. C	—	—	1 6	—
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.)	—	—	—	0 7
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum C	—	—	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. .. C	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets .. C	—	—	3 0	—
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. .. B	—	—	1 1	—
72	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. .. B	—	—	10 6	—
16	40	Digitaline granules, unstd. (Native) doz.	—	—	0 10	—
34	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. .. C	—	—	1 3	0 4
41	oz.	Digitalone (P.D.)	—	—	4 6	0 8
41	100	Digitalone pills doz.	—	—	0 8	100
54	100	Dimol pulverettes doz.	—	—	1 0	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup	—	—	1 4	0 3
39	gm.	Dioninum B	—	—	0 6	—
43	oz.	Diuretin	—	—	—	1 0
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½ .. doz.	—	—	1 8	—
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes	—	—	7 6	1 2
Dog Pills, etc.						
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. I. .. B, F	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. II. .. B, F	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Condition P.L.F.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Cough P.L.F.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. I.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. II.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. I.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. II.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. I.	—	—	1 8	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. II.	—	—	2 0	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. I.	—	—	7 0	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. II.	—	—	4 0	—
—	—	Worm powder P.L.F.	—	—	0 4	—
16	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus	2 0	0 7	—	—
12	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F. ..	1 6	0 6	—	—
—	—	Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> pkd.	—	—	1 0	—
138	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) ..	—	—	—	3 4
8	lb.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
30	doz.	Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1 ea.	—	—	0 7	—
45	doz.	No. 2 ea.	—	—	0 8	—
12	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas B	—	—	1 10	—
21	lb.	Dulcamara	—	—	0 9	0 3
120	oz.	Duodenum subst.	—	—	—	2 10

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:—

Size.	Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3j.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
3ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
3iij.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
3iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
3vj.	—	—	2 0	1 6
3viii.	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

	s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz. 1 6
Pills and powders	12 1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	12 2 6
Ointments, mixed	1 oz., ls. 3d.; 2 oz. 1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12 2 0
Small shaped blisters	each 1 0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	each 2 6

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | l | b | o | r | a | c | i | s
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

	s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	0 8
Emulsions	0 10
Pills and weighed powders	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.	0 9
Blister	0 8
Cachets	1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting)	1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	1 4
Plasters	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	3d. extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Cost		Du—El	Selling Price				Cost		El—Er	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	114	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C. ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—							
E													
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	11	gr.	Emetina B	per	gr.	1 8	—
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.) ..	—	5 9	1 9	0 4	6	gr.	Emetina bismuthi iodidum B	per	gr.	0 11	—
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. ..	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	7	gr.	Emetina hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	1 1	—
		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. ..	—	8 6	3 ij.	2 6			Emplastra				
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	30	yd.	Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland ..	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
14	oz.	Eikonogen	—	—	1 9	0 4			Emp. adhesiv., spools :				
6	gr.	Elaterinum	per	gr.	1 0	—	24	doz.	½ inch×1 yd.	ea.	0 4	—	—
96	dr.	Elaterium Ang.	per	gr.	2 3	—	94	doz.	½ inch×5 yd.	ea.	1 2	—	—
36	lb.	Elemi	—	1 4	0 5	—	147	doz.	½ inch×10 yd.	ea.	1 10	—	—
Elixir													
66	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	36	doz.	1 inch×1 yd.	ea.	0 6	—	—
96	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 2	0 2	141	doz.	1 inch×5 yd.	ea.	1 9	—	—
102	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	246	doz.	1 inch×10 yd.	ea.	3 0	—	—
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. ..	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	228	doz.	2 inch×5 yd.	ea.	2 10	—	—
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis ..	—	2 2	0 7	—	138	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci	—	5 4	1 5	—
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 8	—	84	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci c. hydrargyro	—	3 5	1 0	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	34½	yd.	Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—
108	lb.	Elixir calcei lactatis (2 gr. in 3j.)	—	4 7	1 3	—	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ C	—	3 0	0 11	—
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—	29½	yd.	Emp. bellad. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—	84	doz.	Emp. belladonnæ (porous) C	ea.	1 0	—	—
82	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. ..	10 6	3 2	1 0	—	96	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ '98 .. C	—	3 8	1 0	—
102	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ viride '67 B	—	2 7	0 9	—
80	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C. ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens C	—	2 0	0 7	—
63	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. ..	—	2 6	0 9	—	25	yd.	Emp. calefac. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 5	—	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. ..	—	2 8	0 8	—	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens '98 .. C	—	2 0	0 7	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir colloid (Squire) ..	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	126	lb.	Emp. cantharidini C	—	4 7	1 3	—
51	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	44	yd.	Emp. canthar. exten. 36×7 C	12×7	2 3	—	—
57	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. C	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	78	lb.	Emp. cantharidis '98 .. C	—	3 0	1 0	—
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	42	lb.	Emp. ferri	—	1 6	0 6	—
102	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C. ..	—	4 6	1 4	—	22	yd.	Emp. ferri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
34	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	60	lb.	Emp. galbani	—	2 2	0 7	—
60	lb.	Elixir formatum co. ..	—	2 10	1 0	0 2	84	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri C	—	3 0	0 10	—
102	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 0	—	34½	yd.	Emp. hydrargyri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 9	—	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaicol. co. ..	—	4 0	1 2	—	40	lb.	Emp. mellilotis	—	1 5	0 5	—
108	lb.	Elixir guaranæ B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	144	lb.	Emp. menthol	—	6 0	1 8	—
30	lb.	Elixir idæi co. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	144	lb.	Emp. opii B, ex F	—	5 2	1 6	—
48	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	36½	yd.	Emp. opii exten. 36×16 B, ex F	sq. ft.	2 0	—	—
34	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	33	lb.	Emp. picis	—	1 3	0 5	—
19	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	22	yd.	Emp. picis exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	31	lb.	Emp. plumbi B	—	1 4	0 6	—
63	lb.	Elixir lecithin. ..	—	2 9	0 10	—	19	yd.	Emp. plumbi exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	80	lb.	Emp. plumbi iodidi	—	2 10	0 9	—
66	lb.	Elixir luminal	—	2 6	0 10	—	31	lb.	Emp. resinæ C	—	1 4	0 6	—
96	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C. ..	—	4 3	1 4	—	19	yd.	Emp. resinæ exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
166½	16 oz.	Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) ..	—	—	1 7	—	33	lb.	Emp. roborans C	—	1 6	0 6	—
78	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	22	yd.	Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	42	lb.	Emp. saponis C	—	1 7	0 6	—
66	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—	40	lb.	Emp. saponis fuscum .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—
60	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum ..	—	2 10	0 10	—	22	yd.	Emp. saponis fuscum 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
78	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2							
64	lb.	Elixir pini compositum C	—	3 0	0 11	—	15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. ..	—	—	0 3	0 1
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg. ..	—	1 4	0 6	—	114	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	6 0	1 8	—
90	lb.	Elixir quiniæ ammon. B.P.C. ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	15	lb.	Emuls. magnesiae B.P.C. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
90	lb.	Elixir quiniæ amm. co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	0 11	—	18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhue B.P.C.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 2			Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd.	3 vi.	1 9	3 xij.	3 0
32	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	32	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	4 9	1 6	—	—
48	lb.	Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	50	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 5	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C. ..	7 2	2 3	0 7	—
72	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. (D.F.) ..	—	—	0 10	—	26	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	—	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir terperoini (Squire) C	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	9 0	2 7	—	—
79	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	30	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar) ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir thryoidei (Squire) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	30	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal. (agar)	4 6	1 4	—	—
126	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	—	4 7	1 3	0 3	21	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
							144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei .. pkd.	—	1 6	3 viij.	1 9
							33	grm.	Ephedrin. hydrochlor. ..	per	gr.	0 4	—
							90	4 oz.	Ernutin	—	—	2 10	0 6

Cost		Er—Ex	Selling Price				Cost		Ex Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras	per	gr.	0 5	—	15	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum .. B	—	—	2 6	0 6
10	gr.	Eserina B	per	gr.	1 6	—	114	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum .. B	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
9	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas B	per	gr.	1 5	—	120	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 .. B	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
8	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 4	—	14	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 B	—	—	2 0	0 4
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	—	—	6 2	1 0	152	lb.	Ext. boldo liquidum	—	5 9	1 9	0 3
318	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16 ..	—	10 8	3 0	0 6	36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	—	—	4 6	0 11
267	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16 ..	—	8 8	2 4	0 4	30	oz.	Ext. buchu	—	—	4 5	0 9
264	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	—	9 0	2 9	0 5	144	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 8	0 3
25	oz.	Ess. apple	—	—	3 6	0 8	15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	—	—	3 10	0 8	30	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	—	—	4 5	0 8
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—	12	oz.	Ext. calumbæ	—	—	1 6	0 4
22	oz.	Ess. cedrat.	—	—	3 0	0 8	252	oz.	Ext. cannabis indicæ C	—	—	—	6 0
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate	—	—	3 10	0 8	108	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis ..	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	—	—	4 5	0 9	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum ..	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 5	—	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
19	oz.	Ess. coffee	—	—	2 10	0 6	30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc.	5 1	1 8	0 6	—
		Ess. limon. opt. (v. Ol. limon)	—	—	—	—	51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1
246	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	—	9 0	2 6	0 4	116	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
540	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 ..	—	—	5 0	0 9	168	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67	—	6 5	1 9	0 3
348	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	16	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ	—	—	2 4	0 5
252	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 ..	—	8 6	2 4	0 4	57	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	—	—	7 5	1 2	120	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '98.. B,F	—	4 10	1 6	0 3
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	—	—	10 2	1 6	21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) C	—	—	3 2	0 6
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	—	—	2 9	0 6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum C	—	—	3 6	0 8
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	—	—	3 3	0 7	21	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. C	—	—	3 6	0 7
96	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. .. C	—	—	4 0	0 8
162	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	—	—	1 7	0 3	14	oz.	Ext. colocynthis pulvis	—	—	2 0	0 4
16	lb.	Ess. rennet	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	84	lb.	Ext. colocynthis co. (pulv.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry	—	—	2 7	0 5	126	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum ..	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
240	lb.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F.	—	7 7	2 1	0 4	66	lb.	Ext. conii C	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
360	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort.	—	11 6	3 0	0 6	144	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum C	—	5 8	1 6	0 3
140	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	—	4 8	1 4	—	180	lb.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4
180	lb.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	—	168	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum	—	6 6	1 9	0 3
86	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	—	—	3 6	0 6
42	oz.	Estoral	—	—	5 3	1 0	114	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
10	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	—	—	4 0	0 7	24	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	—	—	3 6	0 6
60	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogas	—	—	8 9	1 6	63	oz.	Ext. ergotæ B	—	—	8 9	1 3
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.)	ea.	4 0	—	—	69	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis B	—	—	9 8	1 5
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.)	ea.	5 3	—	—	144	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum B	—	5 5	1 7	0 3
60	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas	—	—	8 9	1 6	144	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. .. B	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
26	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	—	—	8 2	1 7	42	oz.	Ext. euonymi	—	—	6 7	1 1
64	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. .. B	per	gr.	0 3	9 3	96	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
60	oz.	Ethyl morrhuas	—	—	—	1 6	11	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum	—	—	1 9	0 3
96	oz.	Eucaïnæ hyd. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4	10	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C.	—	—	1 6	0 3
96	oz.	Eucaïnæ lact. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4	84	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis	—	—	1 9	0 4
26	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	30	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. C	—	—	4 5	0 8
8	oz.	Eucalyptol	—	—	1 2	0 2	34	lb.	Ext. gentianæ	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
50	oz.	Eugallol	—	—	6 0	1 2	60	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
18	oz.	Eugenol	—	—	2 8	0 5	69	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4	doz.	0 7	—	—	38	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
42	oz.	Euonyminum virid.	—	—	6 7	1 1	33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
16	lb.	Eupad	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	138	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	—	5 4	1 7	0 3
45	lb.	Euphorbiæ gummi pulvis	—	1 8	0 6	—	81	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
15	gr.	Euphthalmine	per	gr.	0 4	—	74	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
192	oz.	Euquinine	—	—	—	4 7	24	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
45	oz.	Euresol	—	—	—	1 1	40	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
81	oz.	Europhen	—	—	—	2 0	17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.) ..	—	—	2 2	0 5
		Extracta					72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum ..	9 9	3 0	0 10	0 2
24	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. B	—	—	3 6	0 7	13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig.	—	—	2 0	0 5
58	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	144	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum C	—	—	20 0	3 6
144	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 8	1 6	0 3	44	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum C	—	—	6 4	1 0
48	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum C	—	—	2 8	0 5
36	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadosensis glac. ..	—	—	4 6	0 11	138	lb.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98 .. C	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
123	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis	—	4 5	1 3	0 3	17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis .. C	—	—	2 2	0 5
21	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	—	—	3 1	0 6	80	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis .. C	—	—	11 8	1 8
207	lb.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	—	7 9	2 1	0 4	36	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum .. C	—	—	5 3	0 9
66	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	18	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C.	—	—	2 9	0 5

Cost		Ex Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Fe—Fi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
96	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98 ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
21	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
152	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	15	oz.	Fel bovinum purificatum ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
82	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	20	oz.	Fel bovini pur. pulvis ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
20	oz.	Ext. krameria pulvis ..	—	—	3 0	0 6							
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis ..	—	—	2 2	0 5							
19	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis ..	—	—	2 6	0 6							
10	lb.	Ext. malti ..	1 4	—	—	—	23	oz.	Ferrum				
144	doz.	Ext. malti pkd. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 9	18	lb.	Ferri albuminas ..	—	—	3 0	0 7
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	7	oz.	Ferri alum. pur. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—	16	oz.	Ferri arsenas ..	B	—	1 1	0 2
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—	56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas ..	B	—	—	1 4
15	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt. ..	2 0	0 9	—	—	20	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt. ..	3 0	0 11	—	—	63	lb.	Ferri citras ..	—	—	0 8	0 2
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	—	—	45	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	40	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras eff. P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 6	—
16	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. hyp. P.L.F. ..	2 4	0 11	—	—	55	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt. ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	66	lb.	Ferri et ammonii tartaras ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
16	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum ..	2 8	1 0	0 3	—	16	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	27	oz.	Ferri et cinchonæ citras ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C	4 9	1 7	0 5	—	9	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	3 3	1 5	0 5	—	10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. C	4 8	1 7	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ferri et potassii tartaras ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	13	oz.	Ferri et quiniæ citras ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	28	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B	—	—	4 1	0 7
60	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	12	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras ..	B	—	1 9	0 3
72	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	14	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
45	oz.	Ext. mezerei æthereum ..	—	—	6 7	1 0	12	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
12	oz.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum B	—	—	1 10	0 4	26	oz.	Ferri iodidum ..	—	—	3 9	0 9
81	lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum B	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	9	oz.	Ferri lactas ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
81	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. B,F	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
102	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. B,F	—	—	—	2 6	10	lb.	Ferri limat. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
10	oz.	Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 B,F	—	—	1 6	0 3	30	lb.	Ferri nitras ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum .. C	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	48	lb.	Ferri oleas ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	45	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric) ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	10	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
84	lb.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
144	lb.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	12	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 5	0 2	—
20	oz.	Ext. quassia pulvis ..	—	—	2 11	0 6	33	lb.	Ferri phosphas '98 ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
66	lb.	Ext. quillaia liquidum ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	36	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
72	lb.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Ferri phosphas solubilis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
18	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	7	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	46	lb.	Ferri salicylas ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
192	lb.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	15	oz.	Ferri succinas ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
84	lb.	Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
19	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. ..	—	—	2 10	0 5	12	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml. ..	0 6	0 2	—	—
84	lb.	Ext. scilla liquidum ..	—	—	0 11	—	7	lb.	Ferri sulphas (ferric) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
180	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	17	oz.	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
57	lb.	Ext. sennæ legum. liquidum ..	—	2 3	0 9	0 2	18	oz.	Ferri tannas ..	—	—	2 2	0 5
78	oz.	Ext. serpentaria ..	—	—	—	2 0	18	oz.	Ferri valerianas ..	—	—	2 3	0 6
18	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F. .. B,F	—	—	2 6	0 6
36	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11	31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes) ..	—	2 0	0 6	—
24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi .. C	—	—	3 6	0 6	36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
36	oz.	Ext. sumbul ..	—	—	—	0 11	43	oz.	Ferropyrin ..	—	—	—	1 0
57	lb.	Ext. taraxaci ..	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	5	oz.	Ferrum redactum ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
108	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis ..	3 10	1 1	0 2	—							
54	lb.	Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1							
38	oz.	Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum ..	—	—	5 0	1 0							
40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum ..	—	—	5 10	1 0							
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi ..	—	—	1 6	0 3							
27	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis ..	—	—	4 0	0 7							
42	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii ..	—	—	6 2	1 0							
114	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2							

First-Aid Cases (refills)

8	doz.	Finger dressings ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
14	doz.	Hand dressings ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
21	doz.	Body dressings ..	doz.	3 1	—	—
9	doz.	Burn dressings, small ..	doz.	1 4	—	—
11	doz.	Burn dressings, med. ..	doz.	1 8	—	—
28	doz.	Burn dressings, large ..	doz.	4 1	—	—
10	doz.	Cotton wool (small) ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
14	doz.	Cotton wool (large) ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
24	doz.	Eye pad ..	doz.	3 6	—	—

Cost		FI—GI	Selling Price				Cost		GI—Gu	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
23	oz.	Fluorescein	—	—	3 4	0 7	7	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) .. . wgt.	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
26	oz.	Fluorescein sodium	—	—	3 10	0 8	7	lb.	Glucosum (solid) .. .	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
9	oz.	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	60	lb.	Glucosum (medicinal) ..	7 6	2 3	0 8	—
19	lb.	Fly powder	1 9	—	—	—	36	lb.	Gluc. surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F...	4 6	1 2	—	—
6	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. I.	1 6	—	—	—			Glusidum (v. Saccharin.)				
5	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. II.	0 8	—	—	—							
19	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—							
16	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis (coarse)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—							
9	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis ..	1 3	0 4	—	—	21	lb.	Glycerina				
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	1 0	0 4	—	—	21	lb.	Glycerinum	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
672	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	0 10	—	7 lb.	5 1			Glycerinum (wtg.) ..	2 9	0 9	—	—
18	oz.	Formamol'	—	—	2 8	0 6			Glycerinum pkd. ..	3ij.	0 10	3viij.	2 6
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd. ..	—	—	0 5	—	32	lb.	Glyc. acidi borici ..	5 4	1 6	0 5	—
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisept. P.L.F.	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	30	lb.	Glyc. acidi carbolici ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	44	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F. ..	9 3	2 6	—	—	86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock)	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
54	lb.	Frosting	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	38	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici ..	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
26	oz.	Fuchsinum	—	—	3 9	0 7	32	lb.	Glyc. aluminis ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
4.5	lb.	Fuller's earth	0 7	0 3	—	—	34	lb.	Glyc. amyli	—	1 3	0 5	—
4.5	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis ..	0 7	0 3	—	—	44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ	B	2 6	0 8	—
5	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—	75	lb.	Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent.	B	12 0	3 6	1 0
6	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb.	0 10	0 4	—	—	140	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F.	—	10 0	2 6	0 5
		G					26	lb.	Glyc. boracis	—	1 4	0 5	—
15	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	72	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C.	—	3 11	1 2	—
13	oz.	Galbani pulvis	—	—	1 10	0 4	234	lb.	Glyc. croci B.P.C.	—	10 4	2 0	0 4
21	lb.	Gallæ cærul.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	30	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C.	C	—	1 5	0 5
30	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	57	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni	C	—	2 7	0 9
18	25	Gardan tablets	doz.	1 2	—	—	27	lb.	Glyc. et cucum.	—	1 1	0 4	—
							15	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3	—	2 2	0 8	0 3
							40	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd. ..	3ij.	0 9	3iv.	1 4
							36	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co.	C	—	2 1	0 8

Cost		Hæ—Hy	Selling Price				Cost		Hy—In	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
H													
7	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—			Hydrog. perox. (v. Liq. hyd. perox.)				
14	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	78	lb.	Hydroquinone	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
16	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum	—	—	—	2 4	14	doz.	Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. ampls. gm. l	doz.	1 9	—	—
7	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis ..	—	—	1 1	0 3							
81	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	5	gr.	Hyoscine hydrobrom. B	per	gr.	0 10	—
20	oz.	Hamamelinum	—	—	3 0	0 6	33	lb.	Hyoscyami semina	—	1 3	0 4	—
		Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.					5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. .. B	per	gr.	0 10	—
12	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst. ..	—	—	1 10	0 4	5	gr.	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 10	—
24	lb.	Hellebori nigri radices pulvis ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	108	lb.	Hypoph. cereb.(Squire) ..	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
31	oz.	Helmitol	—	—	—	0 9							
14	lb.	Hennæ folia	1 9	0 7	0 2	—							
18	lb.	Hennæ fol. pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—							
6	oz.	Hexamina	—	—	0 11	0 2							
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	262	doz.	Ice Bags : Check circ. 9 in. ..	ea.	2 9	—	—
78	doz.	Hirudines	ea.	1 2	—	—	270	doz.	Rubber black, 9 in. ..	ea.	2 10	—	—
4.5	gr.	Homatropina B	per	gr.	0 9	—	43	oz.	Ichthalbin	—	—	—	1 0
3.5	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. B	per	gr.	0 7	—	20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 2	—	—
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. ..	2 9	—	—	—	90	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis. ..	11 3	3 3	0 11	0 2
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. ..	2 8	—	—	—	114	lb.	Ichthyol	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
6	lb.	Hordeum perlatum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	12	6 oz.	Iglodine	—	—	0 3	—
70	100	Hormotone tablets	per	doz.	1 3	—	11	oz.	Imogen sulphis	—	—	1 6	—
Horse Balls, etc.:													
18	lb.	Condition P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	51	lb.	Incense P.L.F.	6 5	1 10	—	—
25	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. I. ..	2 3	—	—	—	18	oz.	Indigo synthetic.	—	—	2 8	0 5
16	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. II. ..	3 2	—	—	—	24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry) ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
		Condition powder P.L.F. III. ..	2 0	—	—	—	42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
		Cordial P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	30	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol. ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
		Cough P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	12	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	lb.	Cough electuary P.L.F. ..	—	2 7	—	—	36	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
		Diuretic P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	46	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc. ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
		Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	—	—	48	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
		Fever P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	48	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Gripe draught P.L.F. ..	6 0	1 9	—	—	42	lb.	Inf. buchu conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
34	lb.	Physic P.L.F. I. (mass) ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	21	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc.	—	0 11	0 3	0 1
40	lb.	Physic P.L.F. II. (mass) ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	33	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
Hydrargyrum													
104	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ..	13 0	3 9	1 2	—	72	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc. ..	—	2 8	0 10	0 2
139	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) ..	17 3	4 11	1 6	—	50	lb.	Inf. catechu conc.	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
17	oz.	Hyd. bromidum	—	—	2 6	0 5	54	lb.	Inf. cheledonii conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
20	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum	B	—	2 11	0 5	34	lb.	Inf. chiritæ conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
26	oz.	Hyd. iodidum flavum	C	—	3 9	0 7	48	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
25	oz.	Hyd. iodidum rubrum	C	—	3 8	0 7	60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
26	oz.	Hyd. iodidum viride	—	—	3 9	0 7	64	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
114	lb.	Hyd. oleas '98	—	4 1	1 3	0 3	50	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Hyd. oleas 10%	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	30	lb.	Inf. digitalis conc.	C	1 2	0 4	0 1
126	lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum	C	—	1 5	0 3	42	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
139	lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum	C	—	1 8	0 3	93	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc.	B	3 3	1 0	0 2
23	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum	B	—	3 3	0 6	24	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
105	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum	B	—	1 6	0 3	22	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
117	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	48	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc. ..	C	2 0	0 7	0 1
20	oz.	Hyd. salicylas	—	—	3 0	0 6	41	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
117	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum	—	—	1 3	0 3	51	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc.	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
12	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	42	lb.	Inf. marubii conc.	—	1 9	0 6	—
126	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus ..	—	4 6	1 5	0 3	44	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
117	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure ..	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	39	lb.	Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. C	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
14	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum	C	—	2 0	0 4	20	lb.	Inf. quassiæ conc.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
20	oz.	Hyd. tannas	—	—	3 0	0 6	48	lb.	Inf. rhei conc.	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
120	lb.	Hydrargyrum	15 9	4 7	1 6	—	54	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
111	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum	C	—	3 9	1 2	35	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Hyd. cum creta	—	2 0	0 9	0 2	63	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
8	gr.	Hydrastina	B	per	gr.	1 2	33	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
7	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. B	per	gr.	1 0	—	70	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
40	8 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	36	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
12	8 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	38	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
		Hydraurum (B. & C.)	2 oz.	8 6	4 6	—							
Injections													
							23	oz.	Inject apomorphinæ hypod. C	—	—	3 10	0 7
							36	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. B, F	—	—	5 3	0 10

Cost		In—La Injectiones—(cont.)		Selling Price				Cost		La—Li		Selling Price				
				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.					16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
d.	per							d.	per							
60	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%)	B, F	—	—	8 9	1 3	40	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd.	..	—	—	5 3	1 0	
36	oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod.	B	—	—	4 10	0 9	70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd.	..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1	
24	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod.	B, F	—	—	4 0	0 9	40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd.	..	doz.	0 10	—	—	
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod.	B	—	—	1 0	0 2	11	dr.	Lactucarium	..	—	—	—	1 8	
15	pt.	Ink, writing	..	1 6	0 6	—	—	12	oz.	Lævulose	..	—	—	1 6	0 4	
34	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	..	4 3	1 4	0 5	—	28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F.	..	3 6	—	—	—	
20	lb.	Insect powder sec.	..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	66	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz.	..	ea.	0 11	—	—	
		Insect powder in tins	..	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—	108	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz.	..	ea.	1 6	—	—	
26	ea.	Insulin	.. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	2 8	—			Lamellæ (ophthalmic)						
52	ea.	Insulin	.. 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 4	—	24	50	Lam. adrenalini	..	tube	3 6	—	—	
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit)	.. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 0	—	20	100	Lam. atropinæ	..	B tube	3 0	—	—	
28	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	16	50	Lam. cocainæ	..	B, F tube	2 6	—	—	
24	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	20	50	Lam. cocain. (3/10) et atropin. (3/10)	..	B, F tube	3 0	—	—	
27	oz.	Inulin	..	—	—	4 0	0 7			Lam. cocain. (3/10) et homat. (3/10)	..	B, F tube	3 6	—	—	
15	oz.	Iodato 10 %	..	—	—	2 0	0 5	24	100	Lam. cocain. (3/10) et homat. (3/10)	..	B, F tube	3 6	—	—	
30	oz.	Iodato 25 %	..	—	—	3 9	0 9	36	50	Lam. cocain. (3/10) et homat. (3/10)	..	B, F tube	5 3	—	—	
151	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett)	..	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	60	50	Lam. cocain. (3/10) et homat. (3/10)	..	B, F tube	8 9	—	—	
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	..	—	2 10	0 9	—			Lam. cocain. (3/10) et physostig. (1/100)	..	B, F tube	3 0	—	—	
96	100 gm.	Iodipin 10 %	..	—	—	—	0 9	20	100	Lam. cocain. (3/10) et physostig. (1/100)	..	B, F tube	7 0	—	—	
96	oz.	Iodival	..	—	—	—	2 4	48	100	Lam. duboisinæ (3/100)	..	B tube	7 0	—	—	
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5	..	doz.	3 5	—	—	48	100	Lam. homatropinæ (1/10)	..	B tube	7 0	—	—	
28	oz.	Iodoformum	..	—	—	4 1	0 8	36	100	Lam. hyoscin. (3/10) (3/10)	..	B tube	5 3	—	—	
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	..	—	4 0	1 3	—	20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. (3/100)	..	B tube	3 0	—	—	
108	oz.	Iodol	..	—	—	—	2 6	20	100	Lam. morphinæ (3/10)	..	B, F tube	3 0	—	—	
54	20	Iodothyryne tablets gr. 3	..	doz.	4 0	—	—	20	100	Lam. physostigminæ	..	B tube	3 0	—	—	
25	oz.	Iodum resubl.	..	—	—	3 8	0 8			Lapis cariosi pulvis	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	
36	oz.	Iononum 10 %	..	—	—	5 3	0 9	12	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	..	—	—	1 8	0 3	
348	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis	..	—	12 5	3 6	—	6	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
42	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emet.	..	—	—	6 2	1 0	9	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect.	..	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	
13	lb.	Iridin (v. Ext. iridis sicc.)	..	—	0 7	0 2	—	5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
168	lb.	Iridis rad. flor.	..	—	5 11	1 7	—	7.5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig.	..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	
15	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv.	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	18	lb.	Laricis cortex	..	—	0 9	0 2	—	
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	..	—	4 4	1 2	—	30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	..	—	1 1	0 4	—	
		J						13	lb.	Lauri fructus	..	—	0 6	0 2	—	
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.)	..	—	0 8	0 3	—	20	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	..	—	0 9	0 3	—	
45	lb.	Jaconet (v. Protectives)	..	—	1 8	0 6	—	126	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang.	..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	
34	oz.	Jalapæ radicis (V.C.) pulvis	..	—	—	5 0	0 10	38	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt.	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	
48	oz.	Jalapin	..	—	—	7 0	1 0	30	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec.	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
50	60	Jubol tablets	..	doz.	1 3	—	—	84	oz.	Lecithin (brain)	..	—	—	10 6	2 0	
9	lb.	Juniperi fructus	..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	..	—	—	6 2	1 0	
16	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus.	..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F.	..	4 6	1 4	—	—	
45	lb.	Juniperi gummi	..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	48	oz.	Lenigallol	..	—	—	—	1 2	
		K						12	oz.	Leptandrinum	..	—	—	1 9	0 3	
3	lb.	Kainit	..	0 5	0 2	—	—	15	lb.	Ligroinum	..	—	0 6	0 2	—	
8	oz.	Kamala (sifted)	..	—	—	1 2	—	63	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang.	..	—	2 3	0 9	0 2	
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss.	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	39	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ	..	C	—	1 10	0 6	
10.5	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis	..	1 4	0 5	1 1	—	22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee)	..	C	3 0	0 11	0 3	
4.5	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt.	..	0 8	0 3	—	—	28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F.	..	—	1 4	0 5	—	
45	lb.	Kasak elixir (Squire)	..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F.	..	C	5 0	1 6	0 5	
50	12 oz.	Kasena (Squire)	..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1			Lini semina	..	7 lb.	4 2	14 lb.	7 9	
68	dr.	Kerocain	..	per	gr.	0 3	8 6	540	cwt.	Lini semina Ang. sifted	..	0 11	0 3½	—	—	
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	..	doz.	0 9	—	—	6.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa	..	7 lb.	3 9	14 lb.	7 0	
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.)	..	doz.	0 8	—	—	6.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa	..	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
210	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom)	..	3 0	1 0	—	—	6	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo)	..	0 9	0 3	—	—	
126	gal.	Ketchup (walnut)	..	1 9	0 9	—	—			Linimenta						
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C.	..	B	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	..	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—	48	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth.	..	B	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
		L						114	lb.	Lin. aconiti	..	B	—	3 10	1 2	0 3
28	8 oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes)	..	—	—	0 6	0 1	32	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth.	..	B	—	1 0	0 4	—
18.5	box	Lact. pepsin (v. P. peps. co.)	..	—	—	—	—									
		Lacteol du Boucard, std.	..	box	3 0	—	—									

Cost		Li Linimenta—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Li Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	32	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1 10	0 6	—
21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic) ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85 ..	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
16	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.) ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	12	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi compl. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	16	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis ..	B	—	0 9	0 3
42	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ ..	E	1 8	0 6	—	28	lb.	Liq. arsenici bromat. ..	B	—	1 2	0 4
102	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ ..	B	3 9	1 1	0 2	16	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus ..	B	—	0 9	0 3
35	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. ..	B	1 2	0 5	0 1	26	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. ..	B	—	1 0	0 4
64	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. B	—	3 0	0 11	—	12	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis ..	B	—	—	1 9 0 4
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. ..	B	—	2 2	0 5
		Lin. calaminæ B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 9	0 6	—	60	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 9	0 6
		Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 9	0 6	—	22	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Lin. calcis ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Lin. camphoræ ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	96	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 8	1 1	0 2
		Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	66	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. ..	C	—	2 6	0 9
82	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	35	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 7	0 3	—	—
28	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
106	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C. ..	—	3 10	1 2	—	21	gal.	Liq. calcis ..	pint	0 5	—	—
51	lb.	Lin. capsici meth. ..	—	1 10	0 7	—	8	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
46	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.") ..	—	—	—	—	9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
		P.L.F. ..	6 0	1 9	0 7	—	10	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
52	lb.	Lin. chloroformi ..	C	2 10	0 9	0 2	11	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
126	lb.	Lin. crotonis ..	C	4 7	1 3	0 3	60	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
72	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri ..	—	5 10	1 9	0 3	56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.	—	—	0 5	0 1
78	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	63	lb.	Liq. carmini ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	oz.	Lin. menthol ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
60	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	99	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
75	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	15	lb.	Liq. chlori ..	2 0	0 8	—	—
108	lb.	Lin. opii ..	B, ex F	4 0	1 2	0 2	34	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
66	lb.	Lin. opii meth. ..	B, ex F	2 5	0 9	0 2	90	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
123	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum ..	B, ex F	4 3	1 2	0 2	69	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
94	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	8	lb.	Liq. cornu cervi. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
60	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi c. saponæ ..	—	2 4	0 8	—	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus ..	C	2 4	0 10	0 3
72	lb.	Lin. saponis ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis saponatus ..	C	2 2	1 1	0 4
17	lb.	Lin. saponis meth. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	16	oz.	Liq. epispasticus ..	C	—	—	2 3 0 4
116	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3	28	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 ..	C	—	—	3 6 0 9
19	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ ..	2 5	0 8	0 3	—	12	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
28	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	10	oz.	Liq. euonymi ..	—	—	1 6	1 3
28	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascariæ ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
		Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)					60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
300	doz.	Plain, 16 oz. ..	3 8	—	—	—	84	lb.	Liq. euonymi et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
155	doz.	Plain, 8 oz. ..	8 oz.	1 11	—	—	72	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
80	doz.	Plain, 4 oz. ..	—	1 1	—	—	97	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
44	doz.	Plain, 2 oz. ..	—	2 oz.	0 7	—	18	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
24	doz.	Plain, 1 oz. ..	—	—	0 4	—	72	lb.	Liq. ferri albuminatis B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—
240	doz.	Boric, 16 oz. ..	2 11	—	—	—	20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85 ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
123	doz.	Boric, 8 oz. ..	8 oz.	1 7	—	—	66	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis ..	—	2 6	0 9	—
65	doz.	Boric, 4 oz. ..	—	0 10	—	—	10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
38	doz.	Boric, 2 oz. ..	—	2 oz.	0 7	—	8	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
20	doz.	Boric, 1 oz. ..	—	—	0 3	—	12	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitratæ ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
		Liquores					16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
168	lb.	Lip stick ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Liquores					48	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
119	lb.	Liq. actæ rac. conc. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 3	11	oz.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. ..	C	—	3 3	—
48	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	23	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
30	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	97	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
30	oz.	Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus ..	—	—	3 9	0 9			Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	—	—	80	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri nitratæ acidus ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
21	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	9	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi ..	C	—	0 5	0 2
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
85	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ ..	E	1 2	0 4	0 1	12	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol. ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 ..	E	1 2	0 4	0 2	105	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis ..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
105	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 ..	E	1 4	0 5	0 2			Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd. 3vi. ..	—	1 0	—	—
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	81	lb.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis ..	B, F	—	3 0	0 10 0 2
13	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	120	lb.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis B. F	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—							
16	lb.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—							
19	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—							

Cost		Li—Lo	Selling Price				Cost	Lo—Ma	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Liquores—(cont.)										
78	lb.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi B, F	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20	1 0	0 6	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis B, F	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	1 8	0 7	0 3
108	lb.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis B, F	—	3 11	1 2	0 2	28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C.	3 9	1 0	0 4
87	4 oz.	Liq. nucleinicus (Squire)	—	—	2 9	0 5	222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C.	—	8 0	2 2
126	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. B, F	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	14	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri flava	2 0	0 7	0 2
122	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. B, F	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra	2 3	0 8	0 3
252	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) B, F	—	9 0	2 5	0 5	8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000	1 2	0 4	0 2
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F.	—	2 10	0 9	—	16	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio	2 0	0 8	0 3
101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger)	fl.	3 6	1 0	0 2	44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita	6 0	1 9	0 6
86	lb.	Liq. pancreatis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	—
78	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	115	oz.	Luminal	—	—	2 9
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 9	0 2	72	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½	doz.	1 2	—
32	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	125	oz.	Luminal, sodium	B	—	3 0
30	lb.	Liq. pepicus B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	—	16	oz.	Lupulinum	—	—	2 8
120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Lupulus	6 0	1 9	0 6
		Liq. petrolati (B. & C.)	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3	8	oz.	Lycopodium	—	—	1 2
102	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	5	ea.	Lymph. calf	ea.	0 8	—
19	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance	—	—	1 8
10.5	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	13	lb.	Lysol	1 10	1 1	0 4
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis	0 6	0 2	0 1	—						
9.5	lb.	Liq. potassæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	—						
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis	1 1	0 4	0 2	—						
46	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1						
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	102	lb.	Macis opt.	12 9	3 9	1 0
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co.	—	—	0 8	0 2	96	lb.	Macis opt. parv.	12 0	3 5	0 11
144	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C.	—	5 2	1 4	—	102	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt.	12 9	3 9	1 0
120	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	52	lb.	Madder	6 6	1 10	0 7
135	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	0 3	22	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale)	doz.	0 9	—
103	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.)	—	3 3	0 10	0 2						
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	26	lb.	Magnesium			
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	44	lb.	Magnesia levis	3 3	1 0	0 4
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinata	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	72	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8	0 6
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	12	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras	—	2 7	0 8
		(conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	16	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis	1 6	0 6	0 2
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	84	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus	2 0	0 8	0 3
		(conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	24	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	—	3 0	0 10
12	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis B	—	0 6	0 2	—			Magnes. cit. gran. efferv.	3 0	1 0	0 4
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	0 1	—	23	lb.	Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd.	—	1 2	8 oz. 2 0
18	lb.	Liq. sodii carbolatis co. C	—	0 8	0 3	—			Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec.	2 10	0 11	0 3
30	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis	—	—	4 6	0 8	8	oz.	Magnes. formas...	—	—	1 2
32	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochloridi B	—	1 3	0 6	0 1	14	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas	—	—	2 0
48	lb.	Liq. taraxaci	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	33	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	—	1 3	0 5
26	lb.	Liq. thymol. co.	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	13	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis	—	—	2 0
30	oz.	Liq. thyroidei	—	—	4 5	0 9	11	oz.	Magnes. lactas	—	—	1 8
10	oz.	Liq. trinitrini	—	—	1 6	0 3	10	oz.	Magnes. peroxidum 15%	—	—	1 6
76	lb.	Liq. trypsin.	—	—	0 10	0 2	27	lb.	Magnes. phosphas	—	1 0	0 4
102	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co.	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	6	oz.	Magnes. salicylas	—	—	1 0
36	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur.	C	1 9	0 7	—	4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt.	0 6	0 3	0 1
12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml.	E	2 2	0 8	—			Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd.	—	0 4	0 2
							5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards)	0 8	0 4	0 2
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd.	—	1 4	0 4	—	7	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 2
20	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas	—	—	3 0	0 6	10	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 3	0 5	0 2
10	oz.	Lithii benzoas	—	—	1 6	0 3	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color.	0 9	0 3	—
14	oz.	Lithii bromidum	—	—	2 1	0 4	312	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color.	7 lb.	2 5	14 lb. 4 4
10	oz.	Lithii carbonas	—	—	1 6	0 3	3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml.	0 5	0 2	—
9	oz.	Lithii citras	—	—	1 4	0 3	204	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml.	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb. 3 0
51	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens	—	—	—	—	26	lb.	Magnes. sulphas efferv.	3 3	0 11	0 3
39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos.	—	—	5 9	0 10	18	oz.	Magnesium (powder)	—	—	2 8
40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	—	—	5 10	0 10	17	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 2
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras	—	—	6 7	1 1						
30	oz.	Lithii iodidum	—	—	4 5	0 8	30	lb.	Magnesium (D.F.)	—	1 0	0 4
24	oz.	Lithii lactas	—	—	3 9	0 7	22	oz.	Maltose	—	—	3 3
12	oz.	Lithii salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 4	66	oz.	Mammary gland substance	—	—	1 7
13	oz.	Lithii sulphas	—	—	1 11	0 4	18	lb.	Mangani chloridum	—	0 8	0 3
30	lb.	Lobelia	C	1 2	0 5	—	20	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas	—	—	2 6
36	lb.	Lobelia pulvis	C	1 3	0 5	—	12	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis	—	—	1 9
72	oz.	Losophan	—	—	9 0	1 10	8	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2
							9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran.	1 2	0 4	0 2

Cost		Ma—Mi	Selling Price				Cost		Mi—Oc	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	lb.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mangani sulphas	—	1 1	0 4	—	30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co.	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—	135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
90	lb.	Manna elect. nov.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	43	lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
18	oz.	Mannite	—	—	2 8	0 5	24	lb.	Mist. quin. c. ferri P.L.F. ..	—	3 viij.	1 9	—
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co.	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda	4 11	1 5	0 5	—	135	lb.	Mist. seneci. co. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	0 4	116	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) C	—	4 0	1 2	—
15	lb.	Marrubium sicc.	2 0	0 6	0 2	—	36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F. .. .	4 6	1 4	—	—
18	lb.	Marylebone cream	2 3	0 8	—	—	52	dr.	Morphina pur. .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
66	lb.	Mastich. elect.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	52	dr.	Morph. præcip. .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
14	lb.	Maw seed	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	40	dr.	Morphinæ acetat. .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	5 10
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent .. . C	—	1 9	0 6	—	52	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
55	oz.	Medinal	B	—	—	1 4	40	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum B, F	per	gr.	0 3	5 10
78	100	Medinal tablets gr. 5 .. .	doz.	1 1	—	—	40	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	5 10
117	100	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ ..	B	doz.	1 10	—	52	dr.	Morphinæ tartas .. . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
24	lb.	Mel Ang.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran. ..	per	gr.	1 2	—
17	lb.	Mel Calif.	2 2	0 9	0 3	—	27	oz.	Moschus artificial.	—	—	4 0	0 8
12	lb.	Mel Jam.	1 8	0 7	0 3	—	19	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Mel W.I.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	18	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mel boracis	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	30	lb.	Mustard F	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
18	lb.	Mel depuratum	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	36	lb.	Mustard D.S.F.	4 6	1 3	0 5	—
35	lb.	Mel rosæ	—	1 5	0 5	—	6	lb.	Mustard bran	0 9	0 3	—	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	66	oz.	Mustard leaves	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0
26	oz.	Menthol	—	—	3 9	0 6	54	lb.	Myelin substance	—	—	—	1 7
21	oz.	Menthol, synthetic	—	—	3 1	0 6	54	lb.	Myristicæ 64's	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 9	—	—	45	lb.	Myristicæ 80's	—	1 8	0 6	—
54	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 1	—	—	54	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	—
24	oz.	Mentholsnuff P.L.F.	—	—	3 6	0 7	72	lb.	Myrrh. elect.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras	—	—	—	3 0	42	lb.	Myrrh. sorts	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
72	oz.	Menthol valerianas	—	—	—	1 8	33	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv.	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt. .. .	C	—	1 6	0 4	75	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt.	—	2 9	0 9	—
84	10c.c.	Mercurochrome solution ..	per	c.c.	1 3	—	36	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
36	oz.	Mesotan	—	—	—	1 0	N						
38	50	Metagen (P.D.)	doz.	1 6	—	—	84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral)	1 2	0 5	—	—
27	oz.	Methylacetanilidum	—	—	4 0	0 7	144	gal.	Naphtha (wood)	pint	2 3	—	—
18	oz.	Methyl orange	—	—	2 9	0 6	36	lb.	Naphthalin. pur.	—	1 4	0 5	—
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol.	—	3 6	1 0	—	45	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
36	lb.	Methyl salicylas	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	45	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
30	oz.	Methylene blue	—	—	4 5	0 8	7	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	—	—	1 0	0 2
20	oz.	Methylsulphonal .. . C	—	—	3 0	0 6	21	oz.	Naphthol salicyl.	—	—	3 6	0 6
17	oz.	Metol	—	—	2 6	0 5	54	oz.	Narcotina	—	—	—	1 4
24	lb.	Mezerei cortex	—	1 0	0 4	—	35	25	Neo-bornyvalperles	doz.	1 9	—	—
13	21	Migranin tablets gr. 5½ ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	68	oz.	Neo-protosil	—	—	—	1 8
		Misturæ											
85	lb.	Mistura alba	1 0	0 5	0 2	—	39	4 oz.	Nepenthe B, F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniacico. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	42	lb.	Nessler's solution	—	1 8	0 6	—
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	36	lb.	Nickel chloridum	—	1 4	0 5	—
53	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina C	7 3	2 3	0 7	—	10	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
46	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	6 6	2 0	0 7	—	21	oz.	Nicotina coml.	B	—	3 3	0 6
44	lb.	Mist. bis. co. c. peps. B.P.C. ..	—	2 6	0 9	—	162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
123	16 oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) .. .	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	162	lb.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	18	lb.	Nitrobenzenum	—	0 8	0 2	—
14	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	54	10 oz.	Nourry's wine	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2
21	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	15	10	Novalgin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	60	oz.	Novaspirin	—	—	—	1 5
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc.	—	—	1 1	0 2	18	gm.	Novocain	per	gr.	0 3	—
		Mist. cretæ (v. Pulv. pro)											
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis .. . B	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica	5 0	1 7	0 5	—	16	lb.	Nursery powder P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 8	—
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	O						
18	lb.	Mist. gripe) P.L.F.	—	3 viij.	1 3	—	4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Mist. guaiaci	3 3	1 2	0 4	—	14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ .. . B	—	—	2 0	0 4
36	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. ..	—	3 viij.	2 6	—	25	oz.	Oculent. flavum .. . C	—	—	0 4	0 1
15	lb.	Mist. magnesi hydroxidi ..	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atropina B	—	—	1 6	0 4

Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price				Cost		Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigminæ C	—	—	1 6	0 4	180	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang. ..	—	—	—	3 9
		Oiled silk flav. (p. Protectives)					450	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor. ..	—	—	5 2	0 9
34	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ	—	—	4 6	0 10	348	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
		Olea					300	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall. ..	—	—	3 10	0 7
		Oleum abietis (v. Ol. pini)					162	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver. ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
20	lb.	Ol. adipis	—	0 8	0 3	—	78	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
150	dr.	Ol. allii	per	min.	0 6	—	42.5	oz.	Ol. limettæ dest. ..	—	—	6 4	1 0
54	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. ..	—	—	7 6	1 3	65	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed) ..	—	—	9 4	1 4
72	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	156	lb.	Ol. limonis	—	5 5	1 6	0 3
63	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot. ..	8 0	2 4	0 8	—	150	lb.	Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	—	5 2	1 5	0 3
30	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	36	oz.	Ol. linaloes	—	—	4 6	0 10
108	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad. ..	—	—	—	2 8	72	gal.	Ol. lini opt.	pint	1 1	0 2	—
51	gal.	Ol. animale	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	78	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	pint	1 2	0 2	—
60	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati ..	—	2 3	0 9	0 2	48	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle)	pint	0 9	gal.	6 0
30	dr.	Ol. anthemidis ..	per	min.	0 1	4 5	126	dr.	Ol. lupuli exot. ..	—	—	—	3 6
54	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis ..	—	—	9 3	1 8	156	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.) ..	—	5 7	1 8	0 3
45	oz.	Ol. apii petroselinii ..	—	—	7 11	1 2	133	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham) ..	—	—	—	2 10
15	lb.	Ol. arachis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	288	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest. ..	—	8 6	2 6	0 5
18	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	336	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. exot. ..	—	—	3 8	0 7
18	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang. ..	—	—	—	2 6
40	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ ..	—	—	5 10	0 10	36	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot. ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (v. Ol. rusci)					150	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Newfl.) ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Ol. cadinum	—	1 2	0 5	0 1	132	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Nor.) ..	1 10	0 7	0 3	—
5	oz.	Ol. cajuputi	—	—	0 9	0 2			Ol. morrhuae, pkd. ..	3 vj.	1 5	3 xij.	2 3
30	oz.	Ol. calam. arom. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	84	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (vet.) ..	pint	1 5	gal.	10 6
17	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	14	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
14	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
27	oz.	Ol. canangæ	—	—	4 0	0 7	14	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
28	lb.	Ol. carbolium 5 per cent. C	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	18	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
22	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	2 9	0 10	—	—	16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	oz.	Ol. carui exot. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	600	oz.	Ol. neroli	per	min.	0 3	—
9	oz.	Ol. caryophylli ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	450	oz.	Ol. neroli Ital. ..	—	—	—	10 8
13	oz.	Ol. cassiæ	—	—	1 11	0 4	108	oz.	Ol. neroli synth. ..	—	—	14 0	2 8
18	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) ..	—	—	2 7	0 6	204	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream) ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
39	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1			Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 1/4-pt. bot.				
72	gal.	Ol. cetacei	1 2	0 5	0 2	—			sell 1s. 3d.; 1/2-pt., 2s. 3d.;				
7	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogræ ..	—	—	1 1	0 2			1-pt., 4s. 0d.				
30	oz.	Ol. chenopodii ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	180	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
9	oz.	Ol. cinereum	—	—	2 8	0 5	156	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
66	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi ..	—	—	8 3	1 7	13	oz.	Ol. origani alb. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
13	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4	72	lb.	Ol. origani coml. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
5	oz.	Ol. citronellæ ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	14	lb.	Ol. palmæ	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	21	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
72	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity) ..	gal.	9 0	pint	1 4	66	oz.	Ol. patchouli Ang. ..	—	—	9 8	1 5
8	oz.	Ol. copaibæ	—	—	1 2	0 2	44	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. ..	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
60	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 3	48	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	6 0	1 9	0 7	—
48	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot. ..	—	—	—	1 2	18	oz.	Ol. petitgrain ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
9	oz.	Ol. crotonis	—	—	1 5	0 4	11	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
30	oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	13	lb.	Ol. picis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	4 oz.	Oleum Deelinæ	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ol. eucalypti	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	30	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
		Ol. eucalypti pkd. ..	3j.	0 10	3ij.	1 2	180	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis) ..	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
30	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ ..	—	—	1 1	0 4	—	oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
16	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ ..	—	—	2 4	0 5	108	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
54	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob. ..	—	—	2 0	0 8	120	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
54	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 4	42	oz.	Ol. piperis	—	—	5 0	1 0
9	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang. ..	—	—	14 0	2 5
16	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	126	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
24	oz.	Ol. geranii Afric. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	108	gal.	Ol. rapii	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	30	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.) ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
54	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall. ..	—	—	8 0	1 2	19	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	2 6	1 0	0 4	—
90	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem. ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—			Ol. ricini Ital. insp. ..	pkd.	1 4	3 viij.	2 0
34	lb.	Ol. gurgun.	—	1 4	0 5	—	15	lb.	Ol. ricini (first) ..	2 0	0 10	0 4	—
90	dr.	Ol. iridis concret. ..	—	—	—	13 2	13	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	1 8	0 7	—	—
14	oz.	Ol. jasmini	—	—	2 0	0 4	92	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	pint	2 3	gal.	11 6
48	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	45	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
17	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5	60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color. ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	180	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang. ..	—	—	—	4 4

Cost		Ol—Pa	Selling Price				Cost		Pa—Pe	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Olea—(cont.)											
45	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	18	20	Paracodin tablets	doz.	1 7	—	—
120	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	9	lb.	Paraffinum durum	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
90	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall.	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	11	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 6	—			Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	—	0 10	3 xij.	2 4
60	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	—	2 2	0 9	0 2	8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
18	oz.	Ol. rutæ	—	—	2 8	0 5	15	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
27	oz.	Ol. sabinæ	—	—	4 0	0 8	21	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1-lb.	tins	2 8	—
10	oz.	Ol. salvizæ	—	—	1 6	0 3	10	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
20	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1-lb.	tins	2 0	—
45	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	—	—	6 7	1 0	10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
42	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	—	—	6 2	1 0			Paraffinum (toilet), pkd.	—	1 6	3 ij.	1 0
90	lb.	Ol. sassafras nat.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	5	oz.	Paraformaldehydum	—	—	0 9	0 2
		Ol. sassaf. artif. (v. Saffrol.)	—	—	—	—	4	oz.	Paraldehydum	—	—	0 8	0 2
15	lb.	Ol. sesami	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	—	—	2 3	0 6
13	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	32	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
30	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	—	—	4 5	0 8	44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
11	oz.	Ol. staphisagrie	—	—	1 8	0 3	60	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	—	2 6	0 8	—
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagrie (æther.)	—	—	3 3	0 7	108	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
22	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum	—	0 10	0 3	—	41	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1
60	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 1	0 2	—	324	lb.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	—	11 6	3 0	0 6
20	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	18	lb.	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
54	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	33	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
11	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	—	—	1 8	0 3	32	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
72	lb.	Ol. thymi coml.	—	2 7	0 9	—	60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating	—	2 2	0 8	—
10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	—	—	1 9	0 4			Pastilli				
66	gal.	Ol. "train" opt.	pint	1 0	—	—	39	lb.	Past. antiseptic	—	1 6	0 5	—
10	oz.	Ol. verbenæ	—	—	1 6	0 3	39	lb.	Past. black currant and glycerin	—	1 6	0 5	—
84	oz.	Ol. vetivert	—	—	—	2 0	36	lb.	Past. catarrh	—	1 6	0 5	—
78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt.	pint	1 3	—	—	39	lb.	Past. delectable	—	1 6	0 5	—
96	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	—	—	—	2 4	39	lb.	Past. eucalyptus	—	1 6	0 5	—
							39	lb.	Past. glycerin	—	1 6	0 5	—
							33	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor.	—	1 5	0 5	—
28	lb.	Olibanum	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	39	lb.	Past. magnum bonum	—	1 6	0 5	—
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche)	B, F per gr.	0 6	—	—	39	lb.	Past. menthol and eucalyptus	—	1 6	0 5	—
27	20	Omnopon tabs.	B, F doz.	2 0	—	—	39	lb.	Past. throat	—	1 6	0 5	—
63	oz.	Opium Turc.	B, F —	—	9 1	1 6	39	lb.	Past. voice	—	1 6	0 5	—
65	oz.	Opium pulv.	B, F —	—	9 4	1 6			Pavon tablets	B, F doz.	1 6	—	—
60	5 gm.	Opioidine	B, F per gr.	0 4	—	—	3	gr.	Pelletierina tannas	per gr.	0 6	—	—
50	100	Opioidine tablets gr. 1/10	B, F doz.	1 0	—	—	102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
21	oz.	Optannin	—	—	—	0 6	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7 1/2	doz.	0 10	—	—	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
82	oz.	Orthoform.	—	—	—	2 0	18	oz.	Pepsinum porci	—	—	3 0	0 6
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	—	—	3 0	0 6
36	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
108	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	per min.	0 4	—	—	64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwd., unstd.	—	—	7 4	1 1
42	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	per min.	0 2	6 9	—	25	oz.	Peptonum siccum	—	—	3 3	0 8
210	oz.	Ovarian substance (sicc.)	—	—	—	5 0	330	lb.	Perfume essences (Fr.)	—	10 6	2 10	0 6
		Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d.; 20 ft. 7s. 6d.; 40 ft. 12s. 9d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.					42	lb.	Perichthol	5 6	1 8	0 6	0 1
									Pessi				
16	lb.	Oxymel	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	21	doz.	Pes. acidi carboli gr. 2	C doz.	3 0	—	—
30	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	5 0	1 6	0 5	—	24	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici gr. 10	doz.	3 6	—	—
13	lb.	Oxymel scillæ	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	30	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2)	B, F doz.	4 6	—	—
27	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	—	—	4 0	0 7	21	doz.	Pes. aluminis gr. 15	doz.	3 0	—	—
		P					21	doz.	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2	B doz.	3 1	—	—
18	oz.	Pancreatini pulvis	—	—	2 11	0 6	36	doz.	Pes. cocainæ gr. 1	B, F doz.	5 3	—	—
38	oz.	Papainum	—	—	5 7	1 0	27	doz.	Pes. iodoformi gr. 10	doz.	4 0	—	—
90	oz.	Papaverin. hydrochl.	—	—	—	2 2	24	doz.	Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5)	doz.	3 6	—	—
90	oz.	Papaverin. sulph.	—	—	—	2 2	27	doz.	Pes. lactic.	doz.	4 0	—	—
192	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang.	ea.	0 4	—	—	24	doz.	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2	B, F doz.	3 6	—	—
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont.	1 9	0 6	—	—	21	doz.	Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15 (gr. 2)	B, F doz.	3 6	—	—
90	oz.	Papaverina	—	—	—	2 2	21	doz.	Pes. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5	doz.	3 0	—	—
55	8 oz.	Papine (Battle)	—	—	0 10	0 2							

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Dry Plates

Boxes of 6 or 12	2½×1½ s. d.	3½×2½ s. d.	4½×3½ s. d.	5½×3½ s. d.	6½×4½ s. d.	8½×6½ s. d.	12×10 s. d.
Ordinary, Rapid and Flashlight } 12	1 4	1 8	2 6	4 2	5 6	10 4	25 0
Exceptions } 6	0 9*	0 11	1 4	2 2	2 10	—	—
Ilford Panchromatic 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Imperial ditto 12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Wellington Spectrum 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Lantern and trans- parency, all makes 12		3½×3½ 2 3	2 6	—	5 6	—	—

* This size not supplied by Ilford or Wellington in 6's.

DEVELOPING
(Standard Rate)

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp. s. d.	12 exp. s. d.	Size Up to	Per doz. s. d.
V.P. (2½×1½) 8 exp.	0 8	—	2½×3½	1 6
2½×2½ to 2½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0	2½×4½ and ¼-plate	2 0
2½×4½ ..	0 9	1 6	Postcard and 4×5	2 6
¼-plate and 3½×3½ ..	1 0	2 0	½-plate	3 6
Postcard ..	1 3	2 1 (10)	1/1-plate	6 6
½-plate ..	1 6	3 0		

Minimum Scale for Roll Films
(Photographic Dealers' Association)

	6, 7, and 8 exp. spools s. d.	10 and 12 exp. spools s. d.
2½×1½, 2½×2½, 2½×3½, 2½×4½, 3½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0
2½×4½, 3½×4½, 3½×5½, 4×5 ..	0 9	1 3
4½×6½, 5×7 ..	1 3	1 3

PRINTING

Size	Black & White Per s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.	Size	Black & White Per s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.
2½×1½ } and 2½×1½ 2½×2½	1 6	2 0	5×4 9×12 c.m. and 5½×3½	3 6	4 6
3½×2½ and } 3½×2½ 4½×2½	2 0	2 6	10×15 c.m. ..	4 6	5 6
3½×3½ } 4½×3½ 2½×4½	2 6	3 0	6½×4½ (½ plate) ..	4 6	6 0
4½×4½ } 4½×3½ (¼ plate)	3 0	3 6	8½×6½ ..	7 6	10 0
8×12 c.m.			(whole plate) 10×8 ..	12 0	15 6
			12×10 ..	15 0	19 0
			15×12 ..	22 6	29 0
			Postcards ..	3 0	3 9
			Postcard enlargements	6 0	8 0

Lantern Slides: (From Negatives) Contact 1s. 3d. ea.;
Enlargement or Reduction, 1s. 6d. ea.

Making Negatives

	From Prints	From Negatives	From Prints	From Negatives
¼-pl. ..	1 9	3 0	10×8 ..	5 0
½-pl. ..	2 6	4 0	12×10 ..	7 6
1/1 ..	4 0	7 0	15×12 ..	10 0

ENLARGEMENTS

	½-plate s. d.	1/1-plate s. d.	10×8 s. d.	12×10 s. d.	15×12 s. d.
Unmounted ..	1 6	1 9	2 3	2 9	4 0
Mounted on plate-sunk mount, and spotted ..	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6
Sepia toned, extra ..	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0

Roll Films

Apem*, Barnet*, Ensign*, Ilford*, Illingworth, Imperial*, Kodak, Rajar*,
Wellington*, Pathé.

Size of Picture (inches)	Ordering Number (see note below)	Camera Fitted	EXPOSURES	
			6 or 12 or as stated s. d.	12 s. d.
1½×2½	28	No. 1 Ensignette	0 11	—
2×3	29	No. 2 Ensignette	1 3	—
1½×2½	21	§ No. 0 Graphic	0 11	1 9
1½×2½	27	{ Brownie No. 0 Vest Pocket Kodak or Ensign .. Apem Vest Pocket	1 2 (8 exp.)	—
2½×3½	—	No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	1 5 (7 exp.)	—
1½×2	02	Pocket Kodak	—	1 6
1½×2½	21	F.P.K. No. 0	0 11	1 9
2½×2½	17	{ Box Ensign 2½A Brownie No. 1	0 11	—
2½×3½	20	{ No. 1 Auto Kodak B Box Ensigns 2½B Brownie No. 2 Ensign Carbine, 4 and 6 .. Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and Beltrex	1 2	—
2½×3½	05	{ F.P.K. No. 1 No. 1 Panoram†	1 2	2 4
2½×4½	16	{ Ensigns 2½ Ensign Carbines, Nos. 10 and 12 Brownie No. 2A F.P.K. 1A Apem Box No. 2A, and Celtrex	1 5	2 9
2½×4½	30	{ Popular Ensign 2½ F.P.K. 2C	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
3½×4½	18	{ No. 3 F.P. Kodak Ensigns 3½ Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex ..	2 0	4 0
3½×5½	22	{ Ensigns 3½A F.P.K. No. 3A Apem Laltrex	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3½×4½	24	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	2 0	4 0
3½×5½	25	Stereo Brownie No. 2	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3½×3½	01	{ Bull's Eye No. 2 F.P.K. No. 2	1 8	3 4
4×5	03	{ No. 4 Panoram† Bull's Eye No. 4	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
4×5	23	F.P.K. No. 4	2 6	5 0
4½×3½	19	{ Cartridge Kodak No. 3 Apem Focalplane	2 0	4 0
4½×6½	26	F.K. No. 4A	3 6	—
5×4	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 4	2 6	5 0
7×5	15	Cartridge Kodak No. 5	4 4	—

* 12-spools not issued.

† For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures. § Kodak, and Rajar only.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or 1 letter
in front of number:—Barnet B., Kodak 1 (one), Ensign E., Ilford X, Wellington, W.

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Barnet, Ilford, Imperial, and
Wellington Flat Films

Size	Per doz. s. d.	Size	Per doz. s. d.
4.5×6 c.m. (2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ×1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)	1 4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4 2
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	1 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 2
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5 6
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2 6	7×5 in.	6 8
5×4 in.	4 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10 4

Film Packs

Size	Ordinary		Imperial Panchromatic	
	Price per Pack		Price per Pack	
	6 Exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.	6 exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×1 $\frac{3}{8}$..	1 0	1 8	1 5	2 6
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$..	1 5	2 4	1 10	3 3
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$..	2 4	4 0	3 0	5 3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$..	2 10	5 0	3 6	6 3
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$..	2 8	4 8	3 4	6 0
6×4 ..	3 8	6 4	4 6	8 0

Postcards (sensitised)

	8 to 9 s. d.	10 s. d.	144 s. d.
All P.O.P. ..	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning (Gelatin) ..	1 0	—	15 0
" (Collodion) ..	—	—	15 6
Gaslight and Bromide ..	1 0	—	11 6

Printing Frames

	2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ×1 $\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	5×4 s. d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.
White wood (For plates) ..	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9	1 10
Size	2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ×1 $\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	5×4 s. d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.
" (With glass)	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 10

Printing Papers

	Single Weight s. d.	Double Weight s. d.
P.O.P.		
Self-toning (Gelatin or Collodion)		
Gaslight and Bromide		
Small packet (up to and including 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$) ..	0 6	0 8
Large packet (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$, including 7×5) ..	1 0	1 3
Whole-plate size (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{2}$)		
P.O.P. 6 sheet packet ..	1 3	1 6
Bromide and Gaslight 6 " " ..	1 4	1 6
" " 12 " " ..	2 7	3 0
(excluding warm tone papers)		
Self-toning (Gelatin) 6 sheet packet ..	1 6	1 11
" (Collodion) 6 " " ..	1 9	2 1

Cost d. per	Ph	Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
6 oz.	Phenacetinum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
57 oz.	Phenalgine unstd. ..	—	—	—	1 5
51 oz.	Phenalgine tablets gr. 5 unstd. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
9 oz.	Phenazonum ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
16 oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
16 oz.	Phenazoni salicylas ..	—	—	2 4	0 5
63 oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	—	—	8 0	1 6
84 lb.	Phenol (iodised) ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
13 oz.	Phenolphthaleinum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
21 oz.	Phenylenediaminae hyd. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6

Cost d. per	Ph—Pi	Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24 oz.	Phenylhydrazinae hydroch. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
8 gm.	Phloroglucin. ..	per	gr.	0 2	—
5 oz.	Phosphoric anhydride ..	—	—	1 0	0 3
8 oz.	Phosphorus, amorph. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
8 oz.	Phosphorus, yellow ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
33 120	Phyllosan tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
62 25 gm	Phytin ..	—	—	9 3	1 9
78 100	Phytin tablets ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
84 oz.	Phytolaccinum ..	—	—	12 4	2 0
60 dr.	Picrotoxinum ..	—	—	—	8 0
9 lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. ..	C	—	1-oz.	3d. ea.
19 lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60 lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 7	—
11 oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 4	0 6
66 lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl) ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
10 oz.	Pig. iodoformi ..	—	—	2 0	—
7.5 oz.	Pig. salol ..	—	—	1 4	—
3 gr.	Pilocarpinae hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 6	—
3 gr.	Pilocarpinae nitras ..	B	per	gr.	0 6
Pilulae					
58 lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
11 gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
66 lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidae pulvis ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
12 gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetidae gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72 lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10 gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
76 lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhae pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
10 gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhae gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72 lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 50	Pil. alophen (P.D.) ..	bot.	2 0	doz.	0 8
16 gro.	Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
18 gro.	Pil. calomelanos col. et hyos. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 4	—
84 lb.	Pil. cambogiae co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
11 gro.	Pil. cambogiae co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
64 lb.	Pil. cochiae ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
64 gro.	Pil. codeinae gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	B	doz.	1 6	—
108 lb.	Pil. colocynthis co. pulvis ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
14 gro.	Pil. colocynthis co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
162 lb.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy. pulvis ..	C	—	5 10	1 7
16 gro.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy. gr. 4 ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
52 lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C. ..	C	—	2 0	0 7
13 gro.	Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
24 lb.	Pil. ferri ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
9 gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
	Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d.				
11 gro.	Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
12 oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi ..	—	—	1 6	0 4
20 gro.	Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
114 lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis ..	—	5 0	1 3	0 3
20 gro.	Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
72 lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis ..	—	2 8	1 0	0 2
21 gro.	Pil. hydrargyri gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
20 gro.	Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opii B.P.C. ..	B, ex F	doz.	0 4	—
14 gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
120 lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15 gro.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
13 lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhae c. scilla B, ex F	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
28 gro.	Pil. ipec. c. scilla gr. 4 B, ex F	doz.	0 5	—	—
26 gro.	Pil. opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	B, F	doz.	0 6	—
30 gro.	Pil. opii gr. 1 ..	B, F	doz.	0 8	—
10 oz.	Pil. phosphori ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
27.5 gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1 ..	doz.	0 5	—	—
12 oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex F	—	—	1 9	0 3

Cost		Pi—Po Pilulæ—(cont.)				Selling Price				Cost		Po—Pu Potassium—(cont.)				Selling Price																	
						16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.							16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.														
d.	per									d.	per																						
20	gro.	Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F	doz.	0 5	—	—				8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml.	..	1 0	0 4	—	—																
18	gro.	Pil. podophyllini co. B.P.C.	doz.	0 4	—	—				126	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	..	per	gr.	1 6	—	—															
48	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis	..	—	—	7 0	1 0			30	lb.	Potassii chromas	..	—	1 2	0 4	—	—															
15.5	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 1	doz.	0 4	—	—				41	lb.	Potassii citras	..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—															
25	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2	doz.	0 6	—	—				42	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C.	..	—	1 7	0 6	—	—															
84	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis	..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2			48	lb.	Potassii cyanidi m 43% B	..	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	—															
12	gro.	Pil. rhei co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—				51	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	..	6 5	1 11	0 7	0 2	—															
198	lb.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis B, F	..	—	7 2	2 0	0 4			39	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml.	..	4 10	1 5	0 5	—	—															
24	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 B, F	doz.	0 4	—	—				18	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—															
26	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F	doz.	0 6	—	—				4	oz.	Potassii formas	..	—	—	0 8	0 2	—															
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis	..	—	—	3 0	0 6			6	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50%	..	—	—	1 1	0 3	—															
29	gro.	Pil. scammonii co. '98 gr. 4	doz.	0 6	—	—				10	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	—															
76	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis	..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2			48	oz.	Potassii hippuras	..	—	—	7 0	1 0	—															
12	gro.	Pil. scillæ co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—				7	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	—															
20	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—			261	lb.	Potassii iodidum	..	—	9 5	2 7	0 6	—															
24	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—			14	lb.	Potassii metasulphis	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—															
82	lb.	Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) C	—	3 0	0 10	—				15	lb.	Potassii nitras	..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—															
48	lb.	Piper album	..	6 0	1 9	0 7	—			8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml.	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	—															
52	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	..	6 6	1 10	0 7	—			768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml.	..	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10	—															
30	lb.	Piper longum	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—			20	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut.	E	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—															
36	lb.	Piper nigrum extra	..	4 6	1 3	0 5	—			13	lb.	Potassii permanganas	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—															
38	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis	..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—			27	lb.	Potassii persulphas	..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	—															
45	oz.	Piperazina	..	—	—	6 7	0 11			36	lb.	Potassii phosphas	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—															
60	oz.	Piperina	..	—	—	8 9	1 3			24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml.	..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	—															
90	½ oz.	Pituitarium ant. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4	—				48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic)	..	—	1 9	0 6	—	—															
87	¼ oz.	Pituitarium gland (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4	—				8	oz.	Potassii salicylas	..	—	—	1 2	0 2	—															
312	dr.	Pituitarium post. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 10	—				15	oz.	Potassii succinas	..	—	—	2 3	0 4	—															
15	lb.	Pituitrin 0.5	6 amps	6 0	12	11 0				18	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv.	..	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—															
21	lb.	Pix Barbardense	..	2 0	0 9	—				6	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml.	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—															
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver.	..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—			7	oz.	Potassii sulphis	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	—															
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp.	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—			5	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas	..	—	—	0 9	0 2	—															
85	lb.	Pix liquida	..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—			6	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum	..	—	—	0 11	0 2	—															
84	oz.	Placenta subst. (sicc.)	..	—	—	—	2 0			36	lb.	Potassii tartaras	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—															
96	gm.	Platini chloridum	per	gr.	1 1	—				18	lb.	Potassii tartaras acidus	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—															
64	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 2%	..	—	8 0	1 3				12	lb.	Potassii tartaras acidus 92%	..	7 lb.	10 0	—	—	—															
24	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	3 6	—				12	gm.	Proflavinum	..	per	gr.	0 2	—	—															
14	lb.	Plumbi acetat pur.	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—			66	oz.	Prostate subst. (sicc.)	..	—	—	—	1 8	—															
11	lb.	Plumbi acetat coml.	..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—			46	oz.	Protargol	..	—	—	—	1 2	—															
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. A, B	1 8	—	—					Protectives (M.O.H.)										12in. × 12in.	12in. × 18in.	36in. × 36in.											
28	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur.	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1														Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell								
28	oz.	Plumbi iodidum.	..	—	4 1	0 7				doz.	each	doz.	each	doz.	each																		
48	lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal)	..	6 0	1 9	0 7	—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.																		
10	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge)	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—			Gutta percha	..	doz.	0 6	—	—	240	3 0	0															
12	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—			Jaconet	..	doz.	0 6	—	—	306	3 6	—															
28	oz.	Podophylli resina	..	—	—	4 1	0 8			Oiled silk	..	doz.	—	76	1 0	456	5 6	—															
84	lb.	Pot-pourri P.L.F.	..	10 6	3 0	0 10	—			Oiled cambric	..	doz.	0 6	—	—	288	3 6	—															
																				Cost		Selling Price											
d.		per										16 oz. s. d.		4 oz. s. d.		1 oz. s. d.		1 dr. s. d.															
																						Protein reactions—											
																						Single groups and control				ea.		1 0		—		—	
																						Complete outfit				ea.		21 0		—		—	
																				36 gm.		Psicain				per		gr.		0 6		—	
																				98 lb.		Pulv. acetanilidi co.				—		3 6		1 0		0 2	
																				72 lb.		Pulv. aloes c. canella				—		2 7		0 6		—	
																				84 lb.		Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.)				—		3 0		0 10		0 2	
																				72 lb.		Pulv. amygdalæ co.				—		2 7		0 9		0 2	
																				45 lb.		Pulv. antimonalis				—		—		0 6		0 1	
																				264 lb.		Pulv. aromaticus co.				—		9 7		2 7		0 5	
																				69 lb.		Pulv. catechu co.				—		2 6		0 7		0 2	
																				108 lb.		Pulv. cinnamomi co.				—		4 0		1 2		0 2	
																				126 lb.		Pulv. conf. aromat.				—		4 7		1 4		0 3	
																				28 lb.		Pulv. cretæ aromaticus				—		1 0		0 4		—	
																				56 lb.		Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. B, ex F				—		2 3		0 8		0 2	

Cost		Pu—Re	Selling Price				Cost		Re—Sa	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co.	—	—	7 0	1 3	27	oz.	Resorcini acetat	—	—	4 0	0 8
16	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co.	2 0	0 8	0 3	0 1	39	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
		Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali ..	—	0 11	—	—	240	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
126	lb.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. B, ex F	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	182	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) ..	—	6 10	1 10	0 4
42	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
126	lb.	Pulv. kino co. B, ex F	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	126	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
132	lb.	Pulv. opii co. B, F	—	5 0	1 6	0 4	102	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
9	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.) ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	78	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ ..	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1	192	oz.	Rheumatin	—	—	—	4 6
44	lb.	Pulv. rhei co.	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum	—	—	—	9 2
		Pulv. rhei co. pkd.	—	1 10	—	—	20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
90	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	13	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
17	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	—	3d.	—	—	36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
32	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. C	—	1 2	0 4	—			Roup pills P.L.F.	doz.	0 8	—	—
36	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	192	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang.	—	6 10	2 0	—
36	100	Purgen (Kirby), unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—	132	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot.	—	4 9	1 8	—
28	oz.	Pyramidon	—	—	—	0 8			Rubber stopper	sml.	0 2	lge.	0 3
32	lb.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—			S				
14	oz.	Pyridina pura	—	—	2 0	0 6	72	oz.	Saccharinum 550	per	gr.	0 1	1 9
24	oz.	Pyrocatechin	—	—	3 6	0 6	66	oz.	Saccharinum solubile 500 ..	per	gr.	0 1	1 8
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0	7.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. ..	—	0 3	0 1	—
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetat	—	—	5 3	1 0			Saccharum lactis (tins) ..	1/2 lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8
		Q					16	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Quassia ligni rass.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	18	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Quassia ligni pulvis.	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	11	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	dr.	Quassinum amorph.	—	—	—	1 9			Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	—
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex	—	1 9	0 6	—			Sachet powder sec. P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
9	lb.	Quercus cortex	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	32	lb.	Safrol	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Quillaia cortex	—	0 7	0 2	—	22	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. E	—	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Quillaia cortex contusus ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. .. E	—	0 7	0 3	—
20	lb.	Quillaia corticis pulvis ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	16	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Gr.x.					30	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
53	oz.	Quinidina	0 4	—	—	1 10	18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
48	oz.	Quinidina sulph.	0 3	—	—	1 4	33	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
60	oz.	Quinina	0 4	—	—	1 6	3 oz.	Sal hepatica	—	—	0 9	0 2	—
69	oz.	Quinin. acetat	0 4	—	—	1 8	12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas ..	0 4	—	—	1 9	54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. .. E	—	2 0	0 7	—
72	oz.	Quinin. arsenas B	0 4	—	—	1 9	48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	—
62	oz.	Quinin. benzoas	0 4	—	—	1 6	15	lb.	Sal prunella glob. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
51	oz.	Quinin. citras	0 3	—	—	1 3	21	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv. ..	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
54	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas ..	0 4	—	—	1 6	18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. formas	0 4	—	—	1 9	24	oz.	Salicinum	—	—	3 6	0 6
88	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas ..	0 6	—	—	2 1	23	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F. ..	2 10	1 0	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum	0 4	—	—	1 9	45	oz.	Salipyrine	—	—	—	1 1
78	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum ..	0 5	—	—	2 0	6	oz.	Salol	—	—	0 11	0 2
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 5	42	oz.	Salophen	—	—	6 2	1 6
48	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 2	24	lb.	Sambuci flores sicce. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
40	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum ..	0 3	—	—	1 0	35	lb.	Sandaraca	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor. bi ..	0 3	—	—	1 2	24	lb.	Sanguinaria radix	—	0 11	0 4	—
63	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis	0 4	—	—	1 6	15	dr.	Sanguinarin.	—	—	—	2 3
66	oz.	Quinin. lactas	0 4	—	—	1 7	168	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. ..	—	5 10	1 7	0 3
52	oz.	Quinin. phosphas	0 3	—	—	1 3	72	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
46	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3	—	—	1 2	57	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv. ..	7 3	2 2	0 8	—
27	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 2	—	—	0 8	104	dr.	Santoninum	per	gr.	0 3	15 2
34	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus ..	0 2	—	—	0 10	45	30	Santyl capsules	doz.	2 3	—	—
38	oz.	Quinin. tannas	0 3	—	—	1 0	20	lb.	Sapo albus pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
54	oz.	Quinin. et uræ hydrochl. ..	0 4	—	—	1 4	15	lb.	Sapo animalis	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
75	oz.	Quinin. valerianas	0 5	—	—	1 10	20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
		Quinol (v. Hydroquinone) ..	—	—	—	—	36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. B	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
51	oz.	Quinophan	—	—	7 5	1 1	12	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		R					24	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil"	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
15	lb.	Rapii semina	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	20	lb.	Sapo durus	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
27	lb.	Red squill compound	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	32	lb.	Sapo durus pulv.	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
7	lb.	Resina (amber)	0 11	0 4	0 1	—	52	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F.	—	2 0	0 8	—
10	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
7	oz.	Resorcinum	—	—	1 1	0 2	30	lb.	Sapo kalinus	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
							18	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—

Cost		Sa—Se	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	lb.	Sapo mollis coml. opt. ..	1 2	0 4	—	—
36	lb.	Sapo Napol. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Saponinum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
45	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. ..	5 9	1 9	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. incis. ..	7 3	2 2	0 8	0 2
36	lb.	Sassafras radix incis. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
8	oz.	Scammonia resinæ pulv. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
23	dr.	Scammonia virgin. pulv. ..	—	—	—	3 5
42	oz.	Scarlet red ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
60	lb.	Schlippe's salt ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
		Scopolamin. (v. Hyoscin.)				
146	100	Sedobrol tablets ..	doz.	2 4	—	—
	10	Sedobrol tablets ..	ea.	2 5	—	—
242	gross	Seltzogene charges 3-pt. ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
312	gross	Seltzogene charges 5-pt. ..	doz.	4 6	—	—
54	lb.	Sennæ folia Alex. opt. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
96	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) ..	12 0	3 5	1 0	—
33	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
78	lb.	Serpentaria rhizoma ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2

Selling Price		Serums and Antitoxins				
A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.		
—	—	—	6 6	—	Streptococcus, polyval. .. 20 c.c.	—
8 6	8 6	—	—	—	Streptococcus, polyval. .. 25 c.c.	—
—	8 6	—	—	—	Streptococcus, erysipelas .. 25 c.c.	—
—	3 6	—	3 6	—	Streptococcus, puerp. fever .. 10 c.c.	—
—	8 6	—	6 6	—	Streptococcus, puerp. fever .. 25 c.c.	—
—	—	9 6	—	—	Streptococcus (equine) .. oz.	—
—	4 0	4 7	3 9	—	Tetanus .. 1,500 units	—
1 6	1 9	—	1 9	—	Tetanus, refined .. 500 units	—
4 0	—	—	3 9	4 6	Tetanus, refined .. 1,500 units	—
20 0	—	—	—	—	Tetanus, refined .. 8,000 units	—
—	2 6	—	—	—	Tetanus (vet.) .. 1,000 units	—
3 0	—	—	3 9	—	Tetanus (vet.) .. 1,500 units	—
—	5 0	6 0	5 6	—	Tetanus (vet.) .. 3,000 units	—
—	—	9 6	—	—	Tetanus (vet.) .. 5,000 units	—
—	8 6	—	—	—	Typhoid .. 25 c.c.	—
—	—	4 0	4 6	—	White scour (bovine) .. 10 c.c.	—
—	—	8 0	9 0	—	Whitescour (bovine) .. 30 c.c.	—

Selling Price		Serums and Antitoxins				
A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.		
—	—	—	3 9	5 6	Anthrax (human) .. 10 c.c.	—
—	—	8 6	—	—	Anthrax (vet) .. 30 c.c.	—
—	—	9 6	—	—	Blackleg (vet.) .. 45 c.c.	—
—	3 6	—	—	—	Colon bacillus .. 10 c.c.	—
—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—	Diphtheria .. 500 units	—
—	2 0	—	2 0	—	Diphtheria .. 1,000 units	—
—	3 6	—	3 6	3 6	Diphtheria .. 2,000 units	—
—	5 0	—	5 0	—	Diphtheria .. 3,000 units	—
—	6 6	—	6 6	6 0	Diphtheria .. 4,000 units	—
—	—	—	10 6	—	Diphtheria .. 8,000 units	—
2 0	2 0	—	—	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 1,000 units	—
3 6	3 6	3 6	—	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 2,000 units	—
—	5 0	5 0	—	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 3,000 units	—
7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 4,000 units	—
9 6	9 6	9 0	9 6	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 6,000 units	—
10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	—	Diphtheria, conc. .. 8,000 units	—
—	2 6	—	—	—	Diphtheria, prophyl. .. 1 c.c.	—
—	—	15 0	—	—	Distemper (canine) .. 6×5 c.c.	—
7 6	8 6	8 6	—	—	Dysentery .. 20 or 55 c.c.	—
—	8 6	—	—	—	Gonococcus .. 25 c.c.	—
—	—	18 0	—	—	Hæmorrhagic-septic. (bovine, ovine, or porcine) .. 100 c.c.	—
—	—	6 0	—	—	Hemoplastin .. 2 c.c.	—
—	—	8 0	8 0	—	Influenza (equine) .. 30 c.c.	—
3 6	—	—	5 0	—	Meningococcus .. 10 c.c.	—
5 0	—	—	—	6 6	Meningococcus .. 15 c.c.	—
—	—	—	9 0	—	Meningococcus .. 20 c.c.	—
—	8 6	—	—	—	Meningococcus .. 25 c.c.	—
10 0	—	—	—	—	Meningococcus .. 30 c.c.	—
1 6	1 6	—	1 6	1 9	Normal (horse) .. 10 c.c.	—
3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—	Normal (horse) .. 25 c.c.	—
—	—	9 0	—	—	Phylacogens (boxes of 5) .. 1 c.c.	—
—	—	11 8	—	—	Phylacogens .. 10 c.c.	—
7 6	—	—	7 6	—	Plague .. 20 c.c.	—
—	—	—	6 0	4 6	Pneumonia, polyval. .. 10 c.c.	—
—	—	—	10 6	—	Pneumonia, polyval. .. 20 c.c.	—
—	—	25 0	—	—	Scarlet fev. strept. ant. .. 10 c.c.	—
—	2 6	—	2 6	—	Schick's Test .. per set	—
—	8 6	6 0	—	—	Schick's Test .. per set	—
3 6	3 6	—	3 6	—	Staphylococcus, polyval. .. 10 c.c.	—
3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	4 6	Streptococcus, polyval. .. 10 c.c.	—

Cost		Se—So	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40	lb.	Sevum benzoatum	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sevum præparatum	—	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Sevum phosphoratum	—	—	1 8	0 4
28	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
57	lb.	Shellac alb.	7 2	2 1	0 8	—
58	lb.	Shellac aurant.	7 3	2 1	0 8	—
51	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec.	6 6	1 11	0 7	—
19	lb.	Sherbet P.L.F.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
4	oz.	Silica pur. præcip.	—	—	0 8	—
6	lb.	Silica coml.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
10	lb.	Sinapis albæ semina	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Sinapis pulv. (v. Mustard)				
48	lb.	Skin creams	—	—	1 0	—
		Sodium				
42	lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
11	lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flake) ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Soda lime	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii acetat pur. cryst. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
27	lb.	Sodii ammon. phos.	—	1 0	0 4	—
5	oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd. A, B	—	—	0 10	0 3
30	oz.	Sodii benzoas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
36	lb.	Sodii benzoas artif.	—	1 4	0 5	—
6	lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. ...	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
		Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
4	lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
264	cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
9	lb.	Sodii bichromas	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
51	lb.	Sodii bitartas	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
38	lb.	Sodii bromidum	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
27	oz.	Sodii cacodylas B	—	—	4 0	0 8
3	lb.	Sodii carbolat	—	—	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii carbonas coml.	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
54	oz	Sodii chaulmoogras	—	—	—	1 2
10	lb.	Sodii chloridum pur.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
14	oz.	Sodii cinnamas	—	—	2 0	0 4
40	lb.	Sodii citras	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Sodii citro-tartas eff.	4 2	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sodii cyanid.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
2	oz.	Sodii formas	—	—	0 4	0 1
6	oz.	Sodii glycerophosphas 50%	—	—	1 2	0 3

Cost		Su—Sy	Selling Price				Cost	per	Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
27	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick) ..	3 6	1 0	0 3½	0 1			Syrupi				
38	lb.	Succus hyoscyami .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—	8	lb.	Syrupus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
102	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 8	0 7	0 3	—	31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici	—	1 6	0 5	—
108	gal.	Succus limonis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	27	lb.	Syr. alii	—	1 6	0 5	—
32	lb.	Succus scoparii	—	1 3	0 5	—	18	lb.	Syr. althææ	—	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Succus taraxaci	—	1 3	0 5	—	24	lb.	Syr. anisi	—	1 3	0 4	—
14	oz.	Sulphonal C	—	—	2 0	0 4	32	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
95	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	72	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
15	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum ..	—	0 6	0 2	—	38	lb.	Syr. aurantii	—	1 9	0 6	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris	—	1 2	0 4	—
4	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	—
240	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0	39	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Sulphur vivum	0 7	0 3	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
356	cwt.	Sulphur vivum	7 lb.	2 8	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F. ..	—	8 oz.	1 6	—	28	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F. ..	1 0	—	—	—	24	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. .. C	—	1 3	0 4	—
26	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—	54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
27	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	—	—	4 0	0 7	26	lb.	Syr. chloral C	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
		Suppositoria					48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. .. C	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
72	gross	Sup. acidi borici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—	81	16oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.) C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
72	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ	—	2 0	0 7	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi tannici B.P.	doz.	1 0	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	33	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
72	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 .. B	doz.	1 0	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
144	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) B, F	doz.	2 0	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et strych. C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
96	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) B, F	doz.	1 2	—	—	19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial.	—	1 0	0 4	—
120	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	23	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
96	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 4	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	—	1 7	0 5	—
156	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
96	gross	Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	17	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
		Sup. glycerini:					13	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
90	doz.	adult	box	1 3	—	—			Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 1	3 viii	1 11
69	doz.	child	box	1 0	—	—	38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
60	doz.	infant	box	0 10	—	—	32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. ..	—	1 7	0 5	—
84	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3	doz.	1 2	—	—	21	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. et strych.	—	1 1	0 4	—
84	gross	Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	21	lb.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
84	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P.	doz.	1 4	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. format. co. C	—	1 9	0 6	—
96	gross	Sup. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	1 8	—	—	15	lb.	Syr. glucosi	—	0 9	0 3	—
120	gross	Sup. iod. (gr. 5) et ol. eucal. (Mj.)	doz.	1 8	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 7	2 1	0 7	0 1
36	box	Sup. iodogal (B. & C.)	box	4 6	—	—	28	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 7	1 4	0 5	—
96	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	27	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
108	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¼ B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. C	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1
120	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	—	1 8	0 6	—
168	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—	24	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	—	1 4	0 5	—
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	16	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
84	gross	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F	doz.	1 2	—	—			Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. ..	—	1 3	3 ij.	0 11
144	gross	Sup. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 vel. gr. 3	doz.	2 0	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
192	gross	Sup. quininæ sulph. gr. 5 ..	doz.	2 8	—	—	33	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 8	0 6	—
78	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 11	21	lb.	Syr. limonis	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
		Surgical dressings (v. Bandages, Cotton-wool, etc.)					20	lb.	Syr. marrubii	3 5	1 1	0 4	—
		Surgical spirit (v. Spirit, sick-room)					32	lb.	Syr. mori	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
		Syringes, glass, m. & f., ¼-oz., cost 3½d., sell 6d.; ½-oz., cost 3½d., sell 8d.					18	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ C	—	1 1	0 4	—
		1-oz., cost 5½d., sell 1s.; 2-oz., cost 9d., sell 1s. 4d.					20	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
		3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell 3s.					42	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
		Syringes, glycerin, 2 drm., cost 9d., sell 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell 2s.					36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi	—	1 9	0 6	—
							16	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ	—	0 10	0 3	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	—	2 0	0 7	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph.	—	2 0	0 7	—
							22	lb.	Syr. rhamni	—	1 3	0 4	—
							30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang.	—	1 8	0 6	—
							18	lb.	Syr. rhei	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost		Sy-Ta	Selling Price				Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			
d.	per		Syrupi—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.		per	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
18	lb.	Syr. rhæados	3 0	1 1	0 4	—	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
27	lb.	Syr. ribis nig.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) C	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) strychninæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) B	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	—	2 3	0 7	0 2	—	60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	1 6	1 1	0 9
32	lb.	Syr. rosæ	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1 4	0 11	0 8
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fruticosi	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	69	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ($\frac{1}{100}$) C	1 7	1 1	0 9
33	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0	1 3	0 11
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	150	500	Calcii acetylsalicylatis	5 0	2 9	1 7
10	lb.	Syr. scillæ	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	51	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
51	lb.	Syr. senegæ	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 2	0 10	0 7
35	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex.	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ Tinn.	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 4	0 11	0 7
42	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3	1 10	1 2	0 9
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 4	1 5	0 11
14	lb.	Syr. toltanus	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	78	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 2	0 9
22	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	96	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2	2 0	1 3	0 10
27	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	126	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11
20	lb.	Syr. violæ	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	120	1,000	Cinnam. et quin.	2 3	1 8	1 1
17	lb.	Syr. zingiberis	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	4 5	2 5	1 4
Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)										
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.								
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	1 6	1 1	0 9	222	500	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B	7 0	3 9	2 0		
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ B	1 6	1 1	0 9	200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 B	12 3	6 4	3 4		
48	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3	1 4	0 11	0 7	210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	3 7	2 0	1 2		
69	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9	173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B	5 7	3 1	1 9		
69	1,000	Acetanilidi co.	1 8	1 1	0 9	151	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 B	9 4	5 0	2 8		
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ($\frac{1}{2}$) ammon. carb. (1)	1 6	1 1	0 9	360	1,000	Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland)	5 10	3 1	1 9		
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. (1)	1 6	1 1	0 9	420	1,000	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	—	3 8	2 0		
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9	420	1,000	Cotamin. pthal. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	—	3 8	2 0		
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ	1 11	1 2	0 9	69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9		
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	1 1	0 9	75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 B, ex F	1 9	1 1	0 9		
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 1	0 9	216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ B, F	3 8	2 0	1 2		
69	1,000	Aloini co. B	1 9	1 1	0 9	162	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ B, F	2 11	1 9	1 1		
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5	4 1	2 4	1 4	300	1,000	Didym. gr. 5 (fresh gland)	4 10	2 10	1 8		
48	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5	1 2	0 11	0 7	180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. B	3 3	2 0	1 2		
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	1 6	1 1	0 9	141	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 B, ex F	2 8	1 7	1 0		
54	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 7	93	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 C	—	—	13 4		
105	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10	2 0	1 4	0 11	198	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 B	3 6	2 0	1 2		
216	1,000	Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 10	306	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 B	5 2	2 10	1 8		
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1)	2 8	1 7	1 0	444	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 B	7 2	3 9	2 0		
99	1,000	Aspirin (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) et phenac. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)	2 0	1 2	0 10	180	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	3 3	1 9	1 1		
144	1,000	Aspirin (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) et phenac. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) et caffein. (1)	2 10	1 8	1 0	69	1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3	1 9	1 1	0 9		
120	1,000	Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) ipecac. co. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) B, F	2 4	1 4	0 11	54	1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8		
72	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) B, F	1 9	1 1	0 9	57	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	—	1 1	—		
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quinæ sulphatis (1)	2 6	1 6	1 0	108	1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12	—	1 1	—		
186	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 B	3 3	1 10	1 2	123	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4	2 3	1 4	0 11		
198	1,000	Barbitoni sodii gr. 5	3 5	1 11	1 2	126	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 8	1 8	0 11		
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol gr. 5	3 3	1 10	1 2	75	1,000	Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	2 8	1 9	1 1		
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	1 11	1 2	0 9	108	1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	—	(40) 10	—		
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11	99	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11		
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co.	1 11	1 2	0 9	99	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ (3) sulph. (3)	2 0	1 3	0 11		
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesia	—	1 3	—	174	1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5	4 5	1 9	1 1		
162	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5	3 0	1 9	1 1	90	1,000	Hæmoglobin. co.	1 11	1 2	0 9		
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) et sod. bic. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)	2 3	1 4	0 10	63	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	1 6	1 1	0 9		
87	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	1 9	1 0	0 9	27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 9	0 7		
96	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) p. zingib. ($\frac{1}{2}$) p. rhei (1)	1 11	1 2	0 9	27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1	0 11	0 9	0 7		
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2)	2 3	1 4	0 10	36	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2	1 1	0 9	0 7		
150	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5	2 10	1 7	1 0	99	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co. (1) B	2 0	1 2	0 11		
136	1,000	Bismuthi subnitratidis gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11	30	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1 1	0 9	0 7		

Cest		Tabellæ, Hypodermic	Sell	
d.	per	(Tubes of ten tablets)	per	s. d.
60	doz.	Adrenalinæ gr. $\frac{1}{300}$	tube	0 9
54	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.. C	tube	0 9
39	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	tube	0 9
54	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B, F	tube	0 9
60	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F	tube	0 10
66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ B, F	tube	0 10
79	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B, F	tube	0 10
90	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F	tube	1 2
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ B, F	tube	0 8
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B, F	tube	0 8
39	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ B	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ B, F	tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B, F	tube	0 11
84	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F	tube	1 1
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{200}$) B, F	tube	0 9
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{160}$) B, F	tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{4}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{160}$) B, F	tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{4}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{100}$) B, F	tube	0 11
63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{3}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{120}$) B, F	tube	0 11
60	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B, F	tube	0 11
36	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ B	tube	0 10
72	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	tube	0 11
84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B	tube	1 1
72	doz.	Quinæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	tube	0 11
48	doz.	Sparteïnæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ B	tube	0 7

Cost		Ta—Ti	Selling Price				Cost		Ti	Selling Price					
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.)	—	—	13 0	2 0	102	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. ..	C	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	
36	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	92	lb.	Tr. apocyni	—	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	
32	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	—	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½ ..	doz.	1 3	—	—	74	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radiceis	—	9 3	2 8	0 9	0 2	
18	lb.	Talcum opt.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	84	lb.	Tr. asafetida	—	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml.	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	240	lb.	Tr. aurantii	—	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	
12	lb.	Tallow	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—	195	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85	—	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	—	—	9 6	2 5	0 4	
12	lb.	Tamarindus W.I.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	66	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ	C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	
24	oz.	Tannalbin	—	—	3 6	0 6	68	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp.	—	7 10	2 4	0 8	0 2	
20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	1 6	—	—	90	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp.	—	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	
41	oz.	Tannigen	—	—	—	1 0	84	lb.	Tr. berberidis	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
15	25 gm	Tannoform	—	—	—	0 6	80	lb.	Tr. boldo	—	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	
27	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	75	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	—	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	
34	lb.	Terebenum	—	1 4	0 5	—	72	lb.	Tr. buchu	—	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	
18	oz.	Terebinth. chia.	—	—	2 8	0 6	147	lb.	Tr. cacti grandiflori	—	—	5 3	1 6	0 3	
15	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	102	lb.	Tr. calendula	—	—	3 9	1 1	0 2	
40	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	54	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	—	—	1 4	0 6	0 1	
4	oz.	Terpini hydras	—	—	0 7	0 1	46	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co.	C	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	
5	oz.	Terpineol	—	—	0 9	0 2	26	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind.	C	—	—	3 9	0 7	
6	oz.	Terpinol	—	—	1 0	0 2	99	lb.	Tr. cantharidini	C	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	
27	lb.	Terra rosæ	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	96	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 ..	C	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	
							98	lb.	Tr. cantharidisacet.	C	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	
							63	lb.	Tr. capsici	—	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	
							168	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	
18	doz.	Congo red	each	0 3	—	—	84	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
12	doz.	Litmus red or blue	each	0 3	—	—	40	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co.	—	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
15	doz.	Litmus neutral	each	0 3	—	—	120	lb.	Tr. carminativa	—	—	4 3	1 3	0 3	
18	doz.	Methyl orange	each	0 3	—	—	84	lb.	Tr. cascaræ	—	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	
27	doz.	Phenolphthalein	each	0 5	—	—	108	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	—	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	
15	doz.	Starch	each	0 3	—	—	14	oz.	Tr. castorei	—	—	—	2 0	0 4	
15	doz.	Starch and iodide	each	0 3	—	—	48	lb.	Tr. catechu	—	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	
27	doz.	Turmeric	each	0 5	—	—	113	lb.	Tr. cerei B.P.C.	—	—	4 1	1 2	0 2	
							68	lb.	Tr. chirata	—	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	
108	oz.	Tetronal	C	—	—	2 10	72	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp.	—	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	
189	oz.	Thallin. sulph.	—	—	—	5 8	40	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P. '85	B	—	2 4	0 9	0 2	
14	oz.	Theobromina	—	—	2 0	0 4	126	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B, F	—	—	—	1 9	0 4	
27	oz.	Theobrominæ acetylsal.	—	—	4 0	0 8	63	lb.	Tr. cimidifugæ	—	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	
18	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet.	—	—	2 8	0 5	71	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	—	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	
10	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal.	—	—	1 6	0 3	68	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co.	—	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	
144	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet.	—	—	—	3 5	78	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ	—	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	
96	oz.	Theophyllin-sod. acet.	—	—	—	2 4	252	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi	—	—	8 3	2 4	0 4	
65	oz.	Thiocol.	—	—	—	1 7	72	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co.	—	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	
43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup	—	—	0 11	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. cocæ	B, F	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	
27	25	Thiocol tablets	doz.	1 8	—	—	180	lb.	Tr. cocci	—	—	6 5	1 10	0 4	
28	oz.	Thioform	—	—	3 6	0 8	75	lb.	Tr. colchici	C	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	
60	oz.	Thiol	—	—	7 6	1 6	66	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98 ..	—	—	2 4	0 9	0 2	
30	oz.	Thiosinamina	—	—	4 5	0 8	72	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi	C	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	
18	oz.	Thio-urea	—	—	2 8	0 6	86	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad.	—	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	
19	oz.	Thorii nitras pur.	—	—	2 10	0 6	126	lb.	Tr. colocynthidis	—	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	
36	lb.	Thresh's reagent	—	1 6	0 5	—	90	lb.	Tr. condurango	—	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	
18	lb.	Thus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	96	lb.	Tr. conii	C	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	
19	oz.	Thymol	—	—	2 10	0 5	90	lb.	Tr. convallariæ	—	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	
78	oz.	Thymol carbonas	—	—	11 6	2 0	120	lb.	Tr. coto	—	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	
42	oz.	Thymol iodidum	—	—	6 2	1 0	194	lb.	Tr. croci	—	—	7 0	2 1	0 4	
48	oz.	Thyroideum siccum	—	—	7 0	1 2	114	lb.	Tr. cubebæ	—	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	
32	lb.	Tiliæ flores	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	22	oz.	Tr. curcumæ	—	—	—	3 3	0 6	
84	lb.	Thymotussin	—	3 3	0 10	—	96	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ	—	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	
							90	lb.	Tr. damianæ	—	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	
							123	lb.	Tr. daturæ sem.	C	—	4 2	1 2	0 3	
							68	lb.	Tr. digitalis	C	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	
78	lb.	Tr. aconiti	B	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	102	lb.	Tr. droseræ rot.	—	—	—	1 2	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming	B	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	102	lb.	Tr. ergotæ	B	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	—	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	192	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea	B	—	6 10	2 0	0 4
108	lb.	Tr. alii	—	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	105	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata	B	—	3 10	1 2	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. aloes	—	—	1 9	0 5	0 1	74	lb.	Tr. eucalypti fol.	—	—	2 8	0 10	0 2
39	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	—	4 6	1 6	0 5	—	102	lb.	Tr. eucalypti gum.	—	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	—	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. euonymi	—	—	2 9	0 10	0 2

Cost		Ti Tinctura—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Ti—Tr Tinctura—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
123	lb.	Tr. euonymi. virid. ..	—	4 5	1 3	0 3	51	lb.	Tr. quiniæ ammoniata ..	6 2	1 10	0 7	0 1
86	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2			Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 4	1 6	3ij.
42	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam.	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	44	lb.	Tr. rhei co. ..	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1
56	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	96	lb.	Tr. rhei '85 ..	12 0	3 5	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. gallæ ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	80	lb.	Tr. rhus toxicod. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. gelsemii ..	C	2 2	0 7	0 1	52	lb.	Tr. scillæ ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Tr. senegæ ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. gossypii ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	52	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. grindeliæ ..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	48	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
96	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata ..	—	3 4	1 1	0 2	52	lb.	Tr. stramonii ..	C	2 0	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Tr. guaranæ ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	63	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. ..	C	2 3	0 8	0 2
50	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	96	lb.	Tr. strophanthi ..	C	3 5	0 11	0 2
76	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Tr. subbul ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	oz.	Tr. hibisci ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	96	lb.	Tr. tolutana ..	—	3 5	1 1	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. hydrastis ..	C	4 3	1 2	0 2	63	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ..	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami ..	C	2 1	0 8	0 2	110	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætherea ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ ..	C	—	1 1	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
228	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea ..	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	90	lb.	Tr. veratri ..	C	3 2	1 0	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. iodi fortis ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	94	lb.	Tr. viburni prunifol. ..	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
76	lb.	Tr. iodi mitis ..	9 6	2 9	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. zingiberis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
138	lb.	Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) ..	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	86	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
50	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2			Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. ..	3ij.	2 0	3j.	1 2
120	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3							
114	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2							
100	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii ..	B, F	3 8	1 0	0 2	179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F. ..	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
297	lb.	Tr. iridis ..	—	—	2 10	0 5			Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd. ..	3iv.	2 0	3ij.	1 3
54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi ..	C	—	2 10	0 5	66	lb.	Tonca fabæ Para frosted ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. jalapæ ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	132	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura ..	—	4 9	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co. ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2							
64	lb.	Tr. kino ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2							
72	lb.	Tr. kolæ ..	—	2 8	0 10	0 2							
66	lb.	Tr. krameria ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	32	lb.	Tooth Pastes				
126	lb.	Tr. laricis ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	40	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
90	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	65	lb.	Areca P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
270	lb.	Tr. limonis ..	—	8 10	2 9	0 5	36	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	—	2 4	0 8	—
183	lb.	Tr. limonis '85 ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	30	lb.	Cherry P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
63	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ..	C	2 3	0 8	0 2	40	lb.	Red Rose P.L.F. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
93	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea ..	C	3 3	0 11	0 2			Thymol P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
74	lb.	Tr. lupuli ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2							
180	lb.	Tr. lycopodii ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3							
78	lb.	Tr. maticæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	28	lb.	Tooth Powders				
90	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	96	lb.	Antacid P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
102	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F. ..	12 6	3 9	1 1	—	90	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F. ..	12 0	3 4	1 0	0 2	27	lb.	Aromatic P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C. ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	10	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
262	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F. ..	—	8 6	2 3	—	24	lb.	Denture P.L.F. ..	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
57	lb.	Tr. nucis vomicæ ..	C	2 1	0 7	0 1	50	lb.	Quinine P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. ..	C	—	1 8	0 4	18	lb.	Rhatany P.L.F. ..	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 2
94	lb.	Tr. opii ..	B, F	3 5	1 0	0 2	26	lb.	Rose P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
93	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 ..	B, F	3 4	1 0	0 2	20	lb.	Saponaceous P.L.F. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
79	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata ..	C	2 9	0 10	0 2			Thymol P.L.F. ..	2 6	1 1	0 4	—
79	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) ..	B, F	2 9	0 10	0 2	7	lb.	Tow ..	1 2	—	—	—
216	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. ..	B, F	7 9	2 2	0 4	10	lb.	Tow, carbolised ..	1 6	—	—	—
120	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. ..	B, F	4 4	1 3	0 3	102	lb.	Tragacantha ..	—	3 9	1 1	—
45	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	192	lb.	Tragacantha pulv. opt. ..	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
177	lb.	Tr. phosphori co. ..	—	6 4	1 7	0 3	120	lb.	Tragacantha pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
108	lb.	Tr. podophylli ..	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	42	oz.	Triferrin ..	—	—	—	1 0
108	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
60	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	20	lb.	Tripoli, photographic ..	2 6	0 8	0 2	—
72	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	7.5	lb.	Tripoli, polishing ..	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
90	lb.	Tr. pyrethri ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2							
86	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
54	lb.	Tr. quassiæ ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	36	lb.	Trochischi				
59	lb.	Tr. quillaia ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	42	lb.	Troch. absorb. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
273	lb.	Tr. quiniæ ..	—	9 8	2 6	0 4	54	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
									Troch. acidi benzoici T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—

Cost		Tr Trochischi—(cont).	Selling Price				Cost		Tr—Un Trochischi—(cont).	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
75	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici co. T.H. B, F	—	2 9	0 8	—	24	lb.	Troch. sodæ bicarbonatis ..	—	0 11	0 3	—	
33	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolic ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	33	lb.	Troch. sod. bic. et zingib. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	
33	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolic T.H.	—	1 2	0 4	—	33	lb.	Troch. sulphuris ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	
33	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	27	lb.	Troch. sulphuris (Garrod) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	
51	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici T.H.	—	1 10	0 7	—	18	lb.	"Sulphur tablets" ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	
40	lb.	Troch. althææ T.H. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	33	lb.	Troch. terebeni ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	
42	lb.	Troch. ammon. chloridi T.H.	—	1 10	0 6	—	36	lb.	Troch. tolut. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	
22	lb.	Troch. anisi ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	36	lb.	Troch. tussi ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	
36	lb.	Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	36	lb.	Troch. zingiberis ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	
42	lb.	Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	—	1 8	0 6	—			Tuberculins (v. Vaccines)					
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi co. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	10	oz.	Tumenol ammon. ..	—	—	—	0 4	
30	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et magnesiæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—								
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et sodæ ..	—	1 7	0 6	—								
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et zingiberis	—	1 7	0 6	—								
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi sodæ et zingiberis	—	1 7	0 6	—								
45	lb.	Troch. boracis T.H. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—								
24	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	—	1 0	0 3	—								
18	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	—	0 9	0 3	—	33	lb.	Ulm fulvæ cortex ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	
30	lb.	Troch. "bronchial" ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	26	lb.	Ulm fulvæ corticis pulv. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	
36	lb.	Troch. capsici ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	33	lb.	Ultramarine ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	
39	lb.	Troch. carbonis ..	—	1 5	0 5	—								
39	lb.	Troch. catechu ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	48	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co. ...	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	
39	lb.	Troch. catechu T.H. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	16	lb.	Ung. acidi borici ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	
36	lb.	Troch. chlorodyn opt. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	
39	lb.	Troch. cinnamomi ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	30	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolic ..	3 9	1 2	0 5	—	
48	lb.	Troch. cubebæ T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	54	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolic co. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	
36	lb.	Troch. digest. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	26	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	
45	lb.	"Digestive candy" ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	90	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ ..	B	—	—	2 0	
48	lb.	Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	36	oz.	Ung. adrenalini ..	—	—	5 3	0 9	
50	lb.	Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. ..	—	1 10	0 7	—	30	lb.	Ung. althææ ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
40	lb.	Troch. ferri redacti ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1:1,000) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	
42	lb.	Troch. fructi ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	54	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
42	lb.	Troch. fructi et capsici ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	90	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	
42	lb.	Troch. fructi, capsici et tannini	—	1 7	0 6	—	63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart. ..	B	7 10	2 3	0 8	—
42	lb.	Troch. gelatini ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	96	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ ..	—	3 5	1 0	—	
36	lb.	Troch. glycyrrhizæ ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	21	oz.	Ung. atropinæ ..	B	—	—	3 1	0 6
54	lb.	Troch. guaiaici resinæ ..	—	2 1	0 7	—	8	oz.	Ung. belladonnæ ..	B	—	—	1 2	0 2
51	lb.	Troch. guaiaici T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	54	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	
30	lb.	Troch. guaiaici et sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	28	lb.	Ung. boracis ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	
33	lb.	Troch. ipecacuanhæ ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	11	oz.	Ung. cadmii iodidi ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	
51	lb.	Troch. kino eucalypti ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	33	lb.	Ung. calaminæ ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 1	
48	lb.	Troch. kino T.H. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—	
39	lb.	Troch. krameriæ ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ung. cantharidini ..	C	—	2 5	0 9	—
63	lb.	Troch. krameriæ et coc. B, F	—	2 4	0 8	—	54	lb.	Ung. cantharidis ..	C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Troch. lavandulæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	28	lb.	Ung. capsici ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	
33	lb.	"Liquorice pellets" ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	32	lb.	Ung. cetacei ..	4 0	1 3	0 5	—	
40	lb.	"Liquorice and menthol pellets"	—	1 6	0 5	—	42	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ ..	—	1 6	0 6	—	
16	lb.	"Lime juice and sulphur tablets"	—	0 7	0 2	—	20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	
34	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. opt.	—	1 5	0 5	—	45	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	
27	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. sec.	—	1 2	0 4	—	32	oz.	Ung. cocainæ ..	B, F	—	—	4 0	0 9
33	lb.	Troch. magnesiæ ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	84	lb.	Ung. conii ..	C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
51	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	54	lb.	Ung. creosoti ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	
54	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	36	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	
36	lb.	Troch. menthol ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ung. elemi ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ ..	C	1 6	0 5	—	30	lb.	Ung. eucalypti ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ et ipecac. C	—	1 6	0 5	—	16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4 ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	
36	lb.	Troch. moschi ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	30	lb.	Ung. gallæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	
24	lb.	Troch. pini ..	—	0 11	0 3	—	78	lb.	Ung. gallæ c. opio ..	B, ex F	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Troch. "Pontefract cakes" ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	
30	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly"	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	
36	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis T.H.	—	1 6	0 5	—	28	lb.	Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet.					
48	lb.	Troch. potas. chlor. et boracis T.H.	—	1 7	0 6	—								
39	lb.	Troch. potassii nitratis ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	69	lb.	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.) ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
54	lb.	Troch. potassii tart. acid. T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—	30	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
42	lb.	Troch. rosæ ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	66	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri ..	8 3	2 5	0 9	—	
24	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. ½ ..	—	—	3 6	—	33	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati ..	C	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
39	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. 1 ..	—	—	5 9	—	30	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dilutum	C	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
54	lb.	Troch. sedativ. T.H. ..	C	2 1	0 7	—	58	lb.	Ung. hyd. co. ..	7 3	2 1	0 8	—	

Cost		Un	Selling Price				Cost		Ur—Va	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
Unguenta—(cont.)														
51	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri ..	C	6 5	2 0	0 6	—	108	oz.	Uradal B.P.C. ..	—	—	15 10	2 7
54	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis ..	..	—	2 0	0 7	—	18	oz.	Uranii acetat ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
34	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil. ..	..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—	12	oz.	Uranii nitratis ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
46	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis ..	..	5 9	1 8	0 7	—	4	oz.	Urea ..	—	—	0 7	0 2
19	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi ..	C	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	24	oz.	Urea hydrochlor. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
40	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri ..	C	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	20	oz.	Urethanum ..	B	—	2 6	0 5
60	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi ..	..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	36	oz.	Urotropine ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
24	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. ..	..	—	1 0	0 4	—	10	lb.	Uvae ursi folia ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
48	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1							
66	lb.	Ung. iodi ..	..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2							
50	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	..	—	1 10	0 7	—							
96	lb.	Ung. iodoformi ..	..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2							
30	lb.	Ung. lanæ co. ..	..	3 9	1 2	0 5	0 1							
72	lb.	Ung. menthol 5% ..	..	—	2 7	0 10	0 2							
40	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper") ..	..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—							
27	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C. ..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—							
45	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. fort. ..	..	—	1 8	0 7	0 2							
30	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	..	—	1 2	0 5	—							
90	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort. ..	..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2							
48	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil. ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1							
11	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici ..	..	—	—	1 8	0 3							
18	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co. ..	..	—	—	2 8	0 6							
26	oz.	Ung. opii ..	B, F	—	—	3 9	0 7							
18	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb. ..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—							
17	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav. ..	..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—							
32	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co. ..	..	4 0	1 2	0 5	—							
24	lb.	Ung. picis liq. ..	..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—							
42	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) ..	..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1							
26	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis ..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—							
78	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb. ..	..	—	2 7	0 9	—							
66	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi ..	..	—	2 2	0 7	0 2							
42	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis ..	..	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1							
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—							
36	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ ..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—							
84	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi ..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
28	lb.	Ung. resinæ ..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—							
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 3	0 4	—							
48	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1							
42	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1							
69	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2							
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C. ..	..	—	2 7	0 9	—							
48	lb.	Ung. rusci co. ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	—							
46	lb.	Ung. sabinæ ..	B.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1							
48	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor. ..	..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1							
22	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride ..	..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1							
		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.) ..	..	—	—	—	—						
54	lb.	Ung. simplex ..	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1							
40	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ ..	C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2							
20	lb.	Ung. sulphuris ..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—							
33	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co. ..	..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—							
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 2	0 4	—							
90	lb.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis ..	..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2							
72	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi ..	..	—	2 7	0 10	0 2							
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthinæ ..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—							
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5% ..	..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2							
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C. ..	..	—	3 4	1 0	—							
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C. ..	..	—	2 0	0 7	—							
20	oz.	Ung. veratrinæ ..	C	—	—	1 6	0 3							
20	lb.	Ung. zinci ..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—							
26	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici ..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—							
48	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis ..	..	6 0	1 10	0 7	0 1							
45	lb.	Ung. zincistearat. B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	—							
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F. ..	..	2 6	0 9	—	—							
		Unna's paste (v. Pasta zinci et gelat.) ..	..	—	—	—	—						

Cost		Ur—Va	Selling Price						
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.	
Vaccines and Tuberculins									
		Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6	2 6
		Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—
		Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) ..	1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6	—
		Catarrh, mixed ..	1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
		Cholera (various) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
		Coley's fluid ..	2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
		Colon bacillus (various) ..	1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 6	2 6
		Coryza, mixed (various) ..	..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 6	2 6
		Gonococcus (various) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
		Hay fever reaction outfit ..	..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
		Influenza (various) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
		Influenza-pneumonia ..	..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
		Mallein (vet.) ..	1 c.c.	—	1 0	—	—	1 0	—
		Mallein (vet.) ..	3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 8	—
		Meningococcus ..	1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—
		Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 6	—
		Pneumococcus (various) ..	..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
		Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—
		Rheumatic ..	..	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
		Sepsis, mixed ..	..	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
		Septus bacil. (Hofmann) ..	1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	—	—
		Staphylococcus (various) ..	..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
		Streptococcus, polyval. ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
		Streptococcus, rheum. ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	3 0	—
		Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.) ..	..	—	1 6	1 6	1 3	1/-, 1/3	2 6
		Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	..	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	—
		Tuberculin (Moro's test) ..	..	—	—	—	2 6	2 6	—
		Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case ..	..	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	—
		Tuberculin (vet.) (various) ..	..	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—
		Tuberculin dilutions ..	..	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—
		Tuberculin discs ..	tube	—	—	12 0	—	—	—
		Tuberculin ointment ..	tube	—	—	4 6	—	4 0	—
		Typhoid (various strengths) ..	..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
		Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
		Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera ..	..	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
		Whooping-cough, prophyl. ..	..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
		Whooping-cough, treatment ..	..	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6

Cost		Va—Vi	Selling Price				Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price			
£	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	£	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
108	lb.	Valeriana rhizoma Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F.	4 0	1 3	—	—
21	lb.	Valeriana rhizoma Belg.	—	0 9	0 3	—	16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F.	2 0	0 8	—	—
		Valerobromine le grande	—	—	1 6	0 3							
103	oz.	Validol	—	—	—	3 6							
103	100	Validol perles	doz.	1 6	—	—							
24	25	Vallyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 6	—	—	4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
							27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in. ..	yd.	4 3	—	—
30	oz.	Vanilla fabae	—	—	4 5	0 8	33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in. ..	yd.	5 0	—	—
26	oz.	Vanillinum	—	—	3 9	0 7	63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	yd.	9 3	—	—
		Vapores					8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F.	—	1 4	—	—
18	lb.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	51	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
72	lb.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—	13	lb.	Wood wool	2 0	—	—	—
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici P.L.F. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F.	—	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—			X				
18	lb.	Vap. aldehydi	—	0 8	0 3	—	57	oz.	Xeroform	—	—	—	1 5
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.)	—	1 0	0 4	—	24	lb.	Nylol rectif.	—	1 0	0 4	—
204	lb.	Vap. amyli nitritus P.L.F. ..	—	—	2 0	—			Y				
76	lb.	Vap. benzeini B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—	6.5	oz.	Yeast (dried)	—	—	1 1	0 2
163	lb.	Vap. camphoræ P.F.	—	6 2	1 7	—	11	10	Yohimbine tablets	per tube	1 6	—	—
63	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F.	—	2 4	0 9	—	5	gr.	Yohimbina hydrochlor. ..	B per gr.	0 10	—	—
43	lb.	Vap. cresol. co. B.P.C.	—	1 7	0 6	—			Z				
96	lb.	Vap. cresoti P.L.F.	—	3 5	0 11	—	26	lb.	Zinci acetat	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
102	lb.	Vap. cubebæ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—	15	oz.	Zinci benzoas var.	—	—	2 3	0 4
16	lb.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C.	—	0 7	0 3	—	11	oz.	Zinci bromidum	—	—	1 8	0 3
87	lb.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 3	30	lb.	Zinci carbonas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co. B.P.C.	—	6 0	1 8	—	52	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) ..	C	4 0	1 2	0 4
114	lb.	Vap. iodi etheris B.P.C.	—	—	1 5	—	10	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) ..	C	—	—	1 6
18	lb.	Vap. ol. pini B.P.C.	—	0 8	0 3	—	14	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml. ..	C	1 9	0 7	0 2
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—	30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. ..	B	—	4 5	0 9
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F.	—	4 2	1 2	—	24	oz.	Zinci iodidum	—	—	3 6	0 7
60	lb.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 7	—	10	oz.	Zinci lactas	—	—	1 6	0 3
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F.	—	10 2	2 9	—	54	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
							51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
98	oz.	Veramon	B	—	—	2 3	16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
126	100	Veramon tablets gr. 6	B	doz.	2 0	—	66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards) ..	—	2 5	0 9	—
18	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck) ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Veratri vinid. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	dr.	Veratrina	B	—	—	2 9	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo-et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Vermilion (r. Hyd. bisulph.) ..	—	—	—	0 11	15	oz.	Zinci permanganas	—	—	2 3	0 4
36	oz.	Veronal	B	—	—	—	15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	—	—	2 3	0 5
72	100	Veronal tablets, gr. 5	B	doz.	1 2	—	41	lb.	Zinci phosphas	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
54	25 gm	Veronal, sodium	B	—	—	1 5	8	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	—	—	1 2	0 2
52	4 oz.	Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd.	—	—	2 0	0 4	45	lb.	Zinci stearas	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
		Vina					12	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	—	—	1 9	0 3
60	lb.	Vinum aloes	—	2 1	0 7	—	8	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
38	lb.	Vin. antimoniale	C	—	1 4	0 5	5	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
120	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	2 0	—	—	8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	—	—	1 1	0 2
216	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan.	pint	3 6	0 4	—	33	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	—	1 2	0 5	0 1
54	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	16	oz.	Zinci tannas	—	—	2 4	0 4
66	lb.	Vin. coce	B, F	—	2 5	0 10	22	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv. ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
48	lb.	Vin. colchici	C	—	1 9	0 7	58	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
51	lb.	Vin. colchici sem.	C	—	1 10	0 7	13	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
45	lb.	Vin. ferri	—	5 9	1 8	0 6							
24	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	—	3 0	0 11	0 3	12	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
48	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ	C	—	1 9	0 7	16	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
117	lb.	Vin. opii	B, F	—	4 3	1 3	14	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Vin. pepsini	—	7 6	2 1	0 8	42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
18	lb.	Vin. quinine	—	2 3	0 8	0 3	42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Vin. rhei	—	2 4	0 8	—	24	oz.	Zircon. nit.	—	—	3 6	0 6



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